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THE
HISTORY OF CANADA,
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BY

JENNET ROY.

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HISTORY OF CANADA.

PART I.

VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES,

EXTENDING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, BY
COLUMBUS, IN 1492, TO THE DISCOVERY OF
THE ST. LAWRENCE, BY JACQUES CAR-
TIER, IN 1535—EMBRACING A
PERIOD OF 43 YEARS.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY VOYAGES, CONQUESTS, AND DISCOVERIES IN
NORTH AMERICA.

DIVISIONS.

*I. Discovery of America by Columbus.—II. Discoveries of
John and Sebastian Cabot.—III. Voyages of Gaspar
Cortereal.—IV. Hugh Elliot and Thomas Ashurst.—V.
Giovanni Verrazani.—VI. Jacques Cartier.*

I. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS.—1.

The existence of a new world, if not known to the
ancients, was at least suspected by them. It is
certain that an idea was entertained, that it would
be easy to sail from the western coast of Spain to
the shores of India. They had, however, no pro-
per notion of the magnitude of the globe, and
thought that a few days would be sufficient for
such a voyage. The existence of an immense
continent between their point of departure, and
the extreme shores of India, was beyond their con-
ception. Neither did the first navigators expect
to make such a discovery; it may be said that they

but stumbled upon America, in their route to the shores of Cathay or India. They were anxious to obtain a readier access to this country, because the commerce of these tropical regions had even then, enriched several of the commercial nations of Europe.

2. There is some reason to believe that the ancient writers, Aristotle, Strabo, Pliny and Seneca, entertained the opinion mentioned above. Strabo alone seems to have imagined the distance between the two continents; he says "that the ocean encompasses the whole earth; that in the east it washes the coasts of India, and in the west those of Africa and Spain, and that if the vastness of the Atlantic did not hinder, they might soon sail from one to the other." Seneca, in one of his tragedies, says "there will come a time in after ages, when the ocean will loose the bonds of matter, and a vast country will be discovered." And in a book ascribed to Aristotle, the Carthaginians are said to have discovered, far beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the straits of Gibraltar), an island, in the Atlantic Ocean, of great extent and fertility, watered by large and magnificent rivers—but entirely uninhabited. The Tyrians are said to have evinced some intention of occupying this island, but were prevented by the jealousy of the Carthaginians.

3. The Welsh too claim to have made the discovery of America about the year 1170, when they say Madoc, one of their princes, sailed to the new world, and then established a colony. There is no probability in this tradition, as the Welsh were not, in the age of Madoc, a naval people, and

must have been ignorant of all navigation, except that of rivers and coasts.

4. There is far more reason to believe that the Icelanders knew something of the western world. —It is asserted that an Iceland bark, in the early part of the eleventh century, having been driven south-west from Greenland by adverse winds, touched upon the coast of Labrador, that subsequent voyages were made, and that colonies were established upon some portions of the country which is now called British America.

5. These traditions, however, do not in the least detract from the honour so universally ascribed to Christopher Columbus, who is, by the common consent of the world, called the discoverer of America.

6. This remarkable man was born about the middle of the fifteenth century, and entered early in life into the service of the Portuguese, who were then actively engaged in commercial pursuits. During his frequent voyages, he began to reflect on the possibility of reaching the eastern world, by a different route from any that had been taken. After much study, he became convinced, that, by sailing westerly, he could more readily approach the farther boundary of the country he sought, than by any other route. It is said that, during some of these voyages, he met with some of the natives of Iceland, from whom he heard of the discovery of a continent to the west, which he probably supposed to be the eastern shore of Cathay.

7. Determined to ascertain the truth by a personal investigation, he first applied for aid to his

own country, Genoa, but without success. His next application was to the court of Portugal, with no better result. His final resort was to the court of Spain, then under the separate government of Ferdinand of Arragon, and Isabella of Castile. The King refused to countenance his design. The Queen, however, more wise and liberal, consented to patronize it,—furnishing the means of accomplishing the voyage from her own treasury, and actually selling her jewels to supply the deficiency in the national resources.

8. On Friday, the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus sailed from Palos, a port of Spain, and on the 12th of October, to his unspeakable gratification, he made his first discovery in the new world. This was one of the Bahama islands, called by the natives Guanahani,—named by Columbus, St. Salvador—and afterwards, by some unpardonable caprice, called by the English, Cat island. He landed the same day, took possession of it in the name of the Spanish sovereigns, and assumed the titles of Admiral and Viceroy, which had been awarded to him before he sailed from Europe.

9. Leaving this island, he passed on to another where he landed, and which he named Conception. On the 17th, he reached one, which he called Ferdinando—in modern maps, it is named Exuma. Pursuing his voyage, he discovered the island called by him, Isabella, and, by more recent navigators, Long island. He afterwards discovered the important island of Cuba—and Hispaniola or St. Domingo, now called Hayti. Here he built a fortress, and leaving thirty-nine men in possession of it, he sailed for Spain. He arrived

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there, after a stormy and dangerous voyage, on the 15th of March, 1493, having taken not quite seven months and a half, to accomplish this momentous enterprize.

II.—DISCOVERIES OF JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT.—1. Several of the European nations claim the honour of having discovered *The Continent* of North America. There can be no doubt, however, that England has the best right to it, for, in 1496, after Columbus had returned to Europe, Henry VII. fitted out a small fleet of ships, and gave a commission to John Cabot, a celebrated Venetian navigator, and his sons, to explore for what Columbus was in search of—a north-west passage to the Indies or China. The result of this voyage was, doubtless, the discovery of the North American continent.

2. They sailed from the port of Bristol, in the spring of 1497, and, on the 3rd of July, discovered the coast of Labrador. The opposite island, now called Newfoundland, they called St. Johns, having landed there on St. John's day. To the mainland, they gave the name of *Terra primum vista*—or, Primavista (first seen.) The English navigators thus reached the continent of North America only five years after Columbus had discovered the West Indies, and more than a twelve-month before that celebrated man had touched at any part of the continent.

3. The adventurers appear to have penetrated into Hudson's Bay. They sailed as far as lat. 67°, 50' north. After exploring the gulf of St. Lawrence, they performed an extensive voyage along the eastern coast as far south as Virginia, and

then, anxious to announce their success, returned to England, where John Cabot received the honour of knighthood for his discoveries.

4. Sebastian Cabot became a much greater navigator than his father, and made three subsequent voyages to the new world, but no settlement was effected on its shores. In one of these voyages, he is said to have discovered the beautiful country now called Florida, which was afterwards visited by Ponce de Leon, and taken possession of by the Spaniards. In 1526, having entered the service of Spain, he explored the river La Plata, and part of the coast of South America. Returning to England, during the reign of Edward VI., he was made Grand Pilot of England, and received a pension of £166 10s. 4d. per annum, for his services.

5. It is much to be regretted that neither Columbus nor Cabot was immortalized in the lands they discovered, by having them called after their names, and that Amerigo Vespuccio, an obscure drawer of charts, should, by a bold usurpation, have called it America. The noble name of Columbia ought to have been the general designation of the western world.

6. It is a remarkable fact, that England was one of the first nations that entered into the scheme of Columbus; indeed his brother Bartholomew had so far interested our sagacious monarch, Henry VII., that he made proposals to carry it into execution, but Columbus was then in treaty with Isabella, and four years afterwards, when he was just upon the point of relinquishing all hopes from that quarter, and renewing his application to

England, Isabella decided in his favour. Thus it appears that England had the honour of first admitting the proposals of Columbus; and that it was by a mere accident, the discovery of the West Indies was subsequently made by Columbus, in 1492, under Spanish, and not under British auspices.

III. GASPAR CORTEREAL.—1. In 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese gentleman, visited the coast, and pursued the track of Sir John Cabot. He accomplished nothing, however, except the kidnapping of more than fifty of the natives, whom on his return, he sold to slavery.

2. Cortereal sailed on a second voyage, with a determination to pursue his discovery, and bring back a cargo of slaves. Not returning as soon as was expected, his brother Michael sailed in search of him, but no accounts of either ever again reached Portugal.

3. The King of Portugal had such an affection for these two young gentlemen, that he is stated to have fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition to go in search of them, which returned without any information as to the manner or place of their death. In an old map published in 1508, the Labrador coast is called Terra Corterealis: and the entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence was long known to the Portuguese, by the name of the gulf of the Two Brothers.

IV. HUGH ELLIOTT AND THOMAS ASHURST.—

1. In 1502, Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst, merchants of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry to establish colonies

in the newly discovered countries—and in the following year, Henry fitted out another expedition, which sailed in 1507, but was not attended with any important result.

2. Various circumstances combined to withdraw the successors of Henry, from the brilliant career that had been opened to them in the new world. They were succeeded in it by France, and it is singular, that the settlement of the greatest part of what is now British America was effected by that power.

3. As early as 1517, the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, had so far made their discoveries in the new world useful, that they had established a successful fishery at Newfoundland, in which they had fifty-seven vessels engaged.

V. GIOVANNI VERRAZANI.—1. In the latter part of 1523, Francis I. of France, a monarch deeply captivated with the love of glory, fitted out a squadron of four ships, the command of which he gave to Giovanni Verrazani, a Florentine navigator of great skill and celebrity. Soon after the vessels had sailed, three of them were so damaged in a storm that they were compelled to return; but Verrazani proceeded in a single vessel, with a determination to make new discoveries. Sailing from Madeira in a westerly direction, he reached the coast of America, probably in the latitude of Wilmington, the principal seaport in North Carolina.

2. After exploring the coast for some distance, north and south, without being able to find a harbour, he was obliged to send a boat on shore to open an intercourse with the natives. The

savages at first fled, but soon recovering their confidence, they entered into an amicable traffic with the strangers.

3. At one place, by the desire of Verrazani, a young sailor had undertaken to swim to land, and accost the natives, but when he saw the crowds which thronged the beach, he repented of his purpose, and, although within a few yards of the landing place, his courage failed, and he attempted to turn back. At this moment, the water only reached his waist ; but overcome with terror and exhaustion, he had scarcely strength to cast his presents and trinkets upon the beach, when a high wave threw him senseless on the shore. The savages ran immediately to his assistance, took him up in their arms, and carried him a short distance from the sea. Great was his terror, when, upon coming to his senses, he found himself in their power. Stretching his hands towards the ship, he uttered piercing cries, to which the natives replied by loud yells, intending as he afterwards found, to re-assure him. They then carried him to the foot of a hill, stripped him naked, turned his face to the sun, and kindled a large fire near him.

4. He was now fully impressed with the horrible thought, that they were about to sacrifice him to the sun. His companions on board, unable to render him any assistance, were of the same opinion ; they thought, to use Verrazani's own words, " that the natives were going to roast and eat him." Their fears, however, were soon turned to gratitude and astonishment ; the savages dried his clothes, warmed him, and shewed him every mark of kindness, caressing and patting his white

skin with apparent surprise. They then dressed him, conducted him to the beach, tenderly embraced him, and pointing to the vessel, removed to a little distance, to show that he was at liberty to return to his friends.

5. Proceeding north, the voyagers landed, probably near the city of New York, where, prompted by curiosity, they kidnapped and carried away an Indian child—a sad return for the kindness displayed by the natives to the young man, thrown upon their shores. It is supposed that Verrazani entered the haven of Newport, in Rhode Island, where he remained fifteen days. Here the natives were liberal, friendly, and confiding; and the country was the richest that he had yet seen.

6. Verrazani proceeded still further north, and explored the coast as far as Newfoundland, but he found the natives of the northern regions hostile and jealous, and unwilling to traffic except for weapons of war. He gave to the whole region the name of La Nouvelle France, and took possession of it in the name of his sovereign.

7. Although there is no evidence that Verrazani even approached any part of Canada, there has been a tradition extant in this country, from an early period, that the river St. Lawrence was the scene of his death. But this story of his having been massacred with his crew, and afterwards devoured by the savages, is absolute fable, and does great injustice to the Red men of Canada.

VI. JACQUES CARTIER.—1. The celebrated Jacques Cartier succeeded Verrazani. He explored the north-east coast carefully, and passing through

the straits of Belleisle, traversed the great gulf of the St. Lawrence, and arrived in the bay of Chaleurs in July. He was delighted with the peaceable and friendly conduct of the natives "who," says Hakluyt, "with one of their boats, came unto us, and brought us pieces of seals ready sodden, putting them upon pieces of wood: then, retiring themselves, they would make signs unto us, that they did give them to us."

2. From this hospitable place, where the natives seem to have displayed some of the politeness of modern society, Jacques Cartier proceeded to Gaspé Bay; where he erected a cross thirty feet high, with a shield bearing the three fleurs-de-lys of France thus taking possession in the name of Francis the First.

3. He carried off two natives from Gaspé, who were of great use to him on his succeeding voyage. It appears, however, that it was with their own consent, as they allowed themselves to be clothed in shirts, coloured coats, and red caps, and to have a copper chain placed about their neck, "whereat they were greatly contented, and gave their old clothes to their fellows that went back again." Cartier coasted along the northern shores of the gulf, when, meeting with boisterous weather, he made sail for France, and arrived at St. Malo on the 5th of September.

4. This celebrated navigator deserves especial notice, inasmuch as he was the first who explored the shores of Canada to any considerable extent, and was the very first European who became acquainted with the existence of Hochelaga, and in 1535 pushed his way through

all obstacles, till he discovered and entered the village, which occupied the very spot on which now stands the City of Montreal.

CHAPTER II.

VOYAGES, CONQUESTS, AND DISCOVERIES WHICH TOOK
PLACE IN THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF NORTH
AMERICA, FROM THE TIME OF THE
DISCOVERY OF COLUMBUS TO
THAT OF JACQUES
CARTIER.

DIVISIONS.

I. Vasco Nunez de Balboa.—II. Juan Ponce de Leon.—III. De Allyn.—IV. Ferdinando Cortez.—V. Ferdinand Magellan.—VI. Pamphilio de Narvaez.—VII. Ferdinand de Soto.

I. VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA.—1. During the time that discoveries were prosecuted by the English and French in the north, the principal islands in the West Indies were colonized, and subjected to Spanish authority.

2. The eastern coast of Yucatan was discovered in 1506, and in 1510 the first colony was planted on the isthmus of Darien. Soon after this, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, who was governor of the colony, crossed the isthmus, on the western side of the continent, and, from a high mountain, dis-

Note.—The Teacher may pass this Chapter until a second repetition, as it relates to the south, and does not interfere with the History of Canada.

covered the ocean, which, being seen in a southerly direction at first, received the name of the South Sea.

II. JUAN PONCE DE LEON.—1. In 1512, Juan Ponce de Leon, an aged veteran, who had been governor of Porto Rico, fitted out three ships for a voyage of discovery, hoping to find in a neighbouring island, a fountain which was said to possess the remarkable properties of restoring the youth, and perpetuating the life of any one who should bathe in its stream, and drink of its waters. Of course, this wonderful fountain was not to be found, but after cruising for sometime amongst the Bahamas, he discovered a country, to which, from the abundance of flowers with which it was adorned, and from its being first seen on Easter Sunday, which the Spaniards call *Pascua Florida*, he gave the name of Florida.

2. A few years later, having been appointed governor of this country, he landed on its shores, but was mortally wounded in a contest with the natives.

3. Although this fine country was thus visited and named by the Spaniards, there is good reason to believe, as already stated, that it was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in his exploration of the eastern coast of America.

III. DE ALLYON.—1. Soon after the defeat of Ponce de Leon in Florida, De Allyon, a judge of St. Domingo, with several others, dispatched two vessels to the Bahamas, in quest of labourers for their plantations and mines. Being driven northward, they anchored at the mouth of Cambahee

14 VOYAGES, CONQUESTS AND DISCOVERIES.

river, which they named the Jordan, and the country Chicora. This country was afterwards colonized by the English, and received the name of Carolina.

2. Here the natives treated the strangers with great kindness, and freely visited the ships, but when a sufficient number was below decks, the perfidious Spaniards closed the hatches, and set sail for St. Domingo. One of the returning ships was lost, and most of the Indian prisoners in the other, sullenly refusing food, died of famine and melancholy.

3. Having received the appointment of governor of Chicora, De Allyn returned to complete the conquest of the country when his principal vessel was lost. Proceeding a little further north, many of the Spaniards were induced to visit a village where they were cut off by the natives, in revenge for their former treachery. De Allyn's vessel was attacked, and the few survivors, in dismay, hastened back to St. Domingo.

IV. CONQUEST OF MEXICO.—FERNANDO CORTES.—1. The northern coast of Yucatan was explored by Francisco Fernandez de Cordova in 1517. He found the natives bold and warlike, decently clad, and living in large edifices of stone. They shewed the most determined opposition to the Spaniards, and obliged Cordova to return to Cuba, where he soon after died.

2. Under the auspices of Velasquez, governor of Cuba, Juan de Grigalva explored a part of the southern coast of Mexico, and obtained a large amount of treasure by trafficking with the natives.

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Velasquez, finding himself enriched by the result, and being elated with success, determined to undertake the conquest of the wealthy country which had been discovered, and hastily fitted out an armament for the purpose. Not being able to accompany the expedition in person, he gave the command to Fernando Cortez, who landed in Tabasco, a southern province of Mexico. With great resolution, Cortez destroyed his vessels, in order that his men should be left without any resources but their own valour, and commenced his march towards the Mexican capital.

3. Making his way thither, with varied success, he reached the vast plain of Mexico. Numerous villages and cultivated fields extended as far as the eye could reach, and in the middle of the plain, partly encompassing a large lake, and partly built on islands within it, stood the city of Mexico, adorned with its numerous temples and turrets. Montezuma, the king, received the Spaniards with great magnificence, assigned them a spacious and elegant edifice to live in, supplied all their wants, and bestowed upon them all presents of great value.

4. Cortez having basely betrayed Montezuma, the rage of the Mexicans was so roused, that they attacked the Spaniards, regardless of their monarch's presence, and accidentally wounded him. Struck with remorse they fled, and Montezuma, scorning to survive, rejected the attentions of the Spaniards and refusing to take any nourishment, soon terminated his wretched days. Cortez, by his boldness, and the discipline of his little army, gained so decided an advantage, that the whole host of

16 VOYAGES, CONQUESTS AND DISCOVERIES.

the Mexicana, panic struck, fled to the mountains, and allowed him to retreat safely to the shore.

5. Having received supplies and reinforcements, he returned again in 1520, and after various successes and reverses, and a prolonged siege of the capital, in August 1521, the city yielded, the fate of the empire was decided, and Mexico became a province of Spain.

V. FERDINAND MAGELLAN.—1. A very important event, which took place about the same time, demands our notice, it forms the final demonstration of the theory of Columbus: namely, the first circumnavigation of the globe, by Ferdinand Magellan, which was accomplished in three years and twenty-eight days.

2. This voyage was performed under the auspices of Charles V. of Spain. Magellan set sail from Seville, in Spain, in August, 1519. After spending several months on the coast of South America, searching for a passage to the Indies, he continued his voyage to the south, passed through the strait that bears his name, and after sailing three months and twenty-one days through an unknown ocean, he discovered a cluster of fertile islands which he named the Ladrões, or the islands of thieves, from the thievish disposition of the natives. The fair weather, and favourable winds which he experienced, induced him to bestow on this ocean the name of the Pacific, which it still retains.

3. Proceeding from the Ladrões, he discovered the islands which were afterwards called the Phillipines, in honour of Philip, King of Spain, who subjected them forty years after the voyage

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of Magellan. Here in a contest with the natives, Magellan was killed, and the expedition was prosecuted under other commanders. After taking in a cargo of spices at the Moluccas, the only vessel of the squadron, then fit for a long voyage, sailed for Europe, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived in Spain, in September, 1522.

VI. PAMPHILIO DE NARVAEZ.—1. In 1526, Pamphilio de Narvaez solicited and obtained the appointment of governor of Florida, and landed there with a force of three hundred men, when, erecting the royal standard, he took possession of the country for the crown of Spain.

2. During two months, the Spaniards wandered about in the hope of finding some wealthy empire like Mexico or Peru, but their hopes were disappointed. They returned to the sea coast, where they constructed some boats in which they set sail, but being driven out into the gulf by a storm, Narvaez, and nearly all his companions, perished.

VII. FERDINAND DE SOTO.—1. Notwithstanding the melancholy result of the expedition of De Narvaez, it was still believed that wealthy regions might be discovered in the interior of Florida. Ambitious of finding them, Ferdinand de Soto, a Spanish cavalier of noble birth, applied to the Spanish emperor for permission to undertake the conquest of Florida, at his own risk and expense.

2. The emperor not only granted his request, but appointed him governor for life of Florida,

and also of the island of Cuba. Leaving his wife to govern Cuba, he embarked for Florida, and early in June, 1539, his fleet anchored in Tampa Bay.

3. Sending most of his vessels back again to Cuba, he commenced his march into the interior. After wandering for more than five months through unexplored and uncultivated regions, he arrived at the fertile country, east of the Flint river, where he passed the winter.

4. At the end of five months, he broke up his camp, and set out for a remote country lying to the north east, which was said to be governed by a woman, and to abound in gold and silver. To his great disappointment, after penetrating, it is supposed, nearly to the Savannah river, he found indeed the territory of the princess, but the fancied gold proved to be copper, and the silver only thin plates of mica.

5. Hearing there was gold in a region still farther north, he dispatched two horsemen, with Indian guides to visit the country of the Cherokees, but they returned, bringing with them a few specimens of copper, but none of gold or silver. He then led his party through the vallies of Alabama, until they arrived at Mauville,* a fortified Indian town near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee. Here was fought one of the most bloody battles known in Indian warfare. Many of the Spaniards fell, many lost their horses, and all their baggage was consumed in the flames. The contest lasted nine hours,

* Mauville, whence Mobile derives its name.

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several thousand Indians were slain, and their village laid in ashes. Not dismayed by this opposition, and determined not to return till he had crowned his enterprize with success, De Soto again advanced into the interior, and passed his second winter in the country of the Chickasaws, near the Yazoo river.

6. Early in the spring, De Soto resumed his march, until he reached the Mississippi, which he crossed at the lowest Chickasaw bluff. Thence he continued north, until he arrived in the southern part of the State of Missouri. After traversing the country west of the Mississippi for two or three hundred miles, he passed the winter on the banks of the Wachita. In the spring, he passed down that river to the Mississippi, where he was taken sick and died ; his faithful followers wrapped his body in a mantle, and placing it in a rustic coffin, in the stillness of midnight, silently sunk it in the middle of the stream.

7. The remnant of the party was constrained to return, and having passed the winter at the mouth of the Red river, they embarked the next summer in large boats which they had constructed, and in seventeen days reached the gulf of Mexico. They continued along the coast, and, in the month of September, 1543, arrived half naked, and famishing with hunger, at a Spanish settlement near the mouth of the river Panuco in Mexico.

8. It was about the same time that De Soto commenced these investigations in the south, and in the valley of the Mississippi, that Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, and made the

name.

first settlement in Canada—to the history of which country we will now return.

PART II.

CANADA UNDER THE FRENCH.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND COLONIAL HISTORY, EXTENDING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF CARTIER, 1535, TO THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC, 1760, A PERIOD OF 225 YEARS.

CHAPTER I.

DIVISIONS.

I. Expeditions under Cartier, 1534-5.—II. Expedition under Roberval, 1540.—III. English Discoveries under Martin Frobisher, 1576.—IV. French Voyages under De la Roche-Pontgravé, and Chauvin, 1598.—V. English Discoveries under Bartholomew Gosnold, 1602.

I. EXPEDITION UNDER CARTIER, 1534.—I. The conduct of the Pope, in granting to Spain the possession of the whole continent of America, roused Francis I. to a determination to claim his equal right to a share of the new world. He facetiously remarked, that “he would fain see the article in father Adam’s will, which bequeathed this vast inheritance to the Spaniard.” He soon after dispatched the expedition we have already mentioned, which sailed on the 20th of April, 1534, but proceeded no further than Gaspé.

2. In the following year, Cartier obtained a new commission, and sailed with three vessels. It was on this second voyage, that he entered the

great river of Canada, which he named the St. Lawrence, because he began to explore it on the festival of that martyr. He proceeded up the river as far as the isle of Orleans, which he named the isle of Bacchus, on account of its fertility, and the fine vines he found there.

3. Soon after his arrival, he was visited by Donnacona, "the Lord of Canada," who lived at Stadacona, which occupied that portion of Quebec that was lately desolated by fire. Donnacona came in twelve canoes, but commanding them to remain at a little distance, he approached the vessels, and commenced an oration. After conversing with the two interpreters, who told him of their visit to France, and the kindness with which they had been treated, he took the arm of Cartier, kissed it, and placed it upon his neck. Cartier immediately went into his canoe, and presented to him and his attendants bread and wine, and after some time, Donnacona departed in the same state in which he came. Cartier then moored his vessels safely in the river St. Charles, which he named "Port de St. Croix" or the Port of the Holy Cross. Here he received another visit from the chief, attended by five hundred warriors, who came to welcome the strangers. The two natives, who had accompanied him to France, acted on all these occasions as interpreters, and opened a friendly communication with their countrymen. They told them that they were Tiagnoany and Donagnia, words supposed to mean, "those who had been taken away from their own land by the strangers, and had returned again." After this many canoes, laden with men and women, came

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to visit them, rejoicing and dancing round them, and bringing them presents of eels and other fish, with mullet, and great musk melons.

4. Having heard that there existed, far up the river, a large settlement called Hochelaga, he determined to advance in quest of it. Previous to his setting out, at the request of his two interpreters, he caused his men to shoot off twelve cannons, charged with bullets, into the wood near them. "At whose noise" says Hakluyt, an old historian, "they were greatly astonished and amazed, for they thought that heaven had fallen upon them, and put themselves to flight howling, crying and shrieking." Leaving his vessels, he proceeded in two boats and the pinnace, as far as Lake St. Peter, where, on account of the shallowness of the water, he was obliged to leave the pinnace and proceed in the boats. Here they met with five hunters, "who," says Cartier, "freely and familiarly came to our boats without any fear, as if we had even been brought up together." Everywhere he seems to have been received with kindness, for the chief of the district of Hochelai, now the Richelieu, paid him a visit, and presented him with one of his own children, about seven years of age, whom he afterwards visited, while Cartier was wintering at St. Croix.

5. Delighted with his journey, Cartier proceeded, and soon came to Hochelaga, which he found to be a fortified town, on a beautiful island, under the shade of a mountain. On his landing he was met by more than a thousand of the natives, who received him with every demonstration of joy and hospitality. He was delighted with the view from

the mountain, which he named Mont Royal—time has changed it to Montreal. He seems to have considered the village below, as a favourable site for a French settlement, but he did not live to see his idea realized.

6. The way to the village of Hochelaga at that time, passed through large fields of Indian corn. Its outline was circular, and it was encompassed by three separate rows of palisades, well secured, and put together; only a single entrance was left in this rude fortification, but this was guarded by pikes and stakes. The cabins, or lodges of the inhabitants, about fifty in number, were constructed in the form of a tunnel, each fifty feet in length, by fifteen in breadth. They were formed of wood, covered with bark. Above the doors of these houses, ran a gallery—each house contained several chambers, and the whole was so arranged, as to enclose an open court-yard, where the fire was made.

7. The inhabitants were of the Huron tribe, and seem to have regarded Cartier as a being of a superior order, as they brought to him all their sick, decrepit and aged persons, with an evident expectation that he would heal them. Touched by this display of confiding simplicity, he did all he could to soothe their minds. The French historians relate that he made the sign of the Cross upon the sick, distributed *Agni Dei* amongst them—recited, with a loud voice, the sufferings and death of the Saviour—and prayed fervently with these poor idolaters. How they could understand these well meant and pious proceedings, we are quite at a loss to know, but we can easily believe that “the

grand flourish of trumpets," which terminated the ceremony, "delighted the natives beyond measure." On his return to his boats, he was accompanied by a great number of the inhabitants, to the landing place below St. Mary's current. They even carried on their shoulders some of his men, who were fatigued. They appeared to be grieved at the shortness of their stay, and followed their course along the banks of the river, with signs of kindly farewell.

8. The scenery on both sides of the St. Lawrence seems to have delighted Cartier and his companions, who were several of them gentlemen volunteers, more fit to sketch a beautiful scene, than to endure the hardships of settling a new country. It is said, that an Indian woman named Unacopa, wife of one of the natives who had been taken to France, excited her tribe to follow the boats along the shore on their return, and on the landing of the party for the night, they were cruelly attacked, and Cartier was nearly murdered. He was saved by the intrepidity of his boatswain, an Englishman, who, finding that the Indians were becoming intoxicated with the wine, procured from the boats, became alarmed for Cartier's safety. He stole quietly round behind where Cartier lay, and carrying him off to one of the boats, launched out into the St. Lawrence. The gallant fellow pulled stoutly through the stream, and just at the dawn of morning, had the satisfaction to find himself close upon the place where the ships lay. When the Indians made their attack, the party attending Cartier escaped by running to one of the boats, and on getting on board, he was much

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surprised to find that they had not returned. He immediately gave orders for a party to go in search of them, which fell in with them about four miles up the river. It appeared that, fearful of being capsized by floating trees and rapids, they had dropped the kedge at a secure distance from the shore, and remained quietly till the day broke.

9. On his return to St. Croix, Cartier was again visited by Donnacona, and returned his visit. He found the people docile and tractable, and their houses well stored with every thing necessary for the approaching season. Cartier and his Company, unaccustomed to a Canadian winter, and scantily supplied with proper clothing, suffered so much that twenty-five of their number died from scurvy. Being advised to use a decoction of the spruce fir, which yields the well known Canada balsam, and is a powerful remedy for that disease, the rest of the party soon recovered their health, and, in the ensuing spring, returned to France. They obliged the Lord of Canada, with two of his chiefs and eight of the natives, to accompany them, an act of treachery, which justly destroyed the confidence which the Indians had hitherto reposed in their guests.

10. Before proceeding further, it will be proper to notice some particulars relative to the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent. The name of Indian, which has ever been applied to them, seems, to have been derived from the circumstance of the countries, discovered by Columbus, being called the West Indies.

11. The announcement to the civilized world, of the existence of nations roaming through an

unbroken and continuous forest, having scarcely any animals tamed for service or for food, and supporting themselves solely by the chase, was received with astonishment. They were at first supposed to be meagre, shivering wretches, whose constant exertions must be employed in attempting to evade the famine with which they were perpetually threatened. How surprised then were the Europeans to find among them warriors, statesmen, and orators—a proud and dignified race, terrible in war, mild in peace, maintaining order without the restraint of law, and united by the closest ties.

12. Such was the character presented by those nations, on the rivers and lakes of Canada; and the French and English, who have for three centuries been engaged with them either in deadly war, or close alliance, have learned to appreciate all that is bright, as well as all that is dark in the native Indian.

13. It has been thought by some, that the Indians are the ten lost tribes of Israel, but there seems scarcely a shadow of likelihood in this surmise. The Indian differs very much from the Israelite, and evidently forms a variety of the human race, differing, but not widely, from the Mongolian. As the new world was doubtless peopled from the old, and as the Mongul race was situated nearest to the point where Asia and America come almost into contact, the variations which exist between these races may be ascribed merely to a change of outward circumstances. The forehead of the Indian is broad and flat, with cheek bones more round and arched, however, than the Mon-

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golian, without having the visage expanded to the same breadth. The eyes are deep, small and black, the nose rather small but prominent, with wide nostrils, and the mouth large, with thick lips. The stature is generally above the middle size in men, and below it in women. This is, doubtless, owing to the latter being compelled to undergo the most oppressive drudgery; the ill usage of the squaws forming indeed the worst part of the character of the red men of the woods.

II. EXPEDITION UNDER ROBERVAL.—1. The French nation paid no more attention to the new world until 1540, when Cartier was employed under the Sieur de Roberval, who was appointed viceroy by Francis, to establish a permanent settlement in Canada. This young nobleman not being able to accompany him at the appointed time, Cartier took charge of the expedition, and sailed from Rochelle with five vessels.

2. On his return to St. Croix, Cartier was kindly welcomed by the Indians, yet he soon found that they were averse to any further intercourse with the French, and to their settlement in the country. This probably arose from their learning that Donnacona was dead, and that the other natives would not return—they might also fear lest they should in like manner be torn from their native land.

3. We have every reason to believe, that Donnacona and his friends were most honorably treated in France—they were baptized, introduced at court, and produced an extraordinary sensation there. Donnacona had frequent interviews

with Francis, and seems to have done all in his power to induce him to send out another expedition to Canada. The natives, however, pined away in the new state of society in which they found themselves, and of all that Cartier brought away, only one little girl survived.

4. The project of colonizing Canada met very little encouragement from the people of France generally, as they thought lightly of a country which yielded neither gold nor silver—a sad mistake, as may be seen at the present day, by a glance at the degraded condition of the gold and silver regions, of Peru and Mexico, and contrasting them with the position held by Canada and the United States.

5. Finding himself uncomfortable at Stadacona, Cartier removed farther up the St. Lawrence—laid up three of his ships at Cap Rouge, and sent the other two back to France, with letters to the king. There he erected a fort, which he called Charlesborough. Leaving the Viscount de Beau-pré in command of it, he set off to visit the rapids above Hochelaga. On his way up, he left two boys with his friend, the chief of Hochelai, for the purpose of learning the language. Finding it impossible to pass the rapids in his boats, he returned to Cap Rouge, where he passed a very uncomfortable winter.

6. As he had received no tidings of Roberval, who had made him large promises, he resolved to return to France. On his passage, putting into Newfoundland, he met the Viceroy with his new settlers, stores, and provisions. No entreaties, however, could induce him to return to Canada, though he

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spoke highly of its fertility, and produced some gold ore found in the country, and some diamonds from the promontory of Quebec, which still retains the name of Cape Diamond. It is probable that the reason why Cartier and his companions were unwilling to return was the fond regret of home, so deeply felt by those who are denied the delight of civilized life. In order, therefore, to prevent any disagreement with Roberval, he weighed anchor in the night, and proceeded on his homeward route.

7. Cartier made no subsequent voyage; he died soon after his return home, having sacrificed health and fortune in the cause of discovery. This indeed is too often the case in such enterprises; the leaders either fail, or perish before the multitude reap the benefit of their exertions. Many persons, beside Cartier, both in France and England, were ruined by the speculations consequent on the discovery of the new world, and many valuable lives were lost.

8. Roberval proceeded to the station which Cartier had occupied, where he endeavoured to secure himself and his settlers by erecting fortifications. Having passed the winter here, he left thirty men in the fort, and returned to France. For six years, he took no more interest in Canada, being engaged in the service of his patron, the Emperor Charles V.

9. After the death of Charles, Roberval again embarked for Canada, with his gallant brother Achille, and a numerous train of enterprising young men. Having never afterwards been heard of, they are supposed to have perished at sea.

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The loss of these two vallant young noblemen, seems to have excited universal sympathy—Roberval himself being highly respected, and Achille having so grent a reputation as a soldier, that the warlike Francis always regarded him as one of the chief ornaments of his army. "With these two," says Charlevoix, an old historian, "fell every hope of an establishment in America."

III. ENGLISH DISCOVERIES.—1. In 1576, Martin Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth with three ships, on a voyage of discovery, when Elizabeth's Forland, and the Straits of Frobisher were discovered. Mistaking mundie mica, or talc, for gold ore, Frobisher took large quantities of it to England. The following year he was despatched to seek for gold, and to explore the coast with a view of discovering a north-west passage to India. He returned to England without any other success than two hundred tons of the supposed gold ore, and an Indian man, woman and child.

2. In 1578, Martin again sailed for the American continent with fifteen ships, in search of gold, to the ruin of many adventurers, who received nothing but mica instead of their expected treasure.

IV. FRENCH VOYAGES UNDER DE LA ROCHE, PONTGRAVE', AND CHAUVIN.—1. For nearly fifty years, the government of France paid no attention to their Canadian settlements. Peace however, being restored to that country under the sway of Henry IV., the Marquis De la Roche, a

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nobleman of Brittany, undertook to equip an expedition for the purpose of forming another settlement of a more permanent character, on the shores of the new world. He brought out a considerable number of settlers, but was obliged to draw them chiefly from the prisons of Paris. Little is known of his voyage, but that he landed and left forty men on Sable Island, a small barren spot near the coast of Nova Scotia,—he then returned to France, and died.

2. After his death, the poor colonists were neglected, and when, seven years afterwards, a vessel was sent to enquire for them, only twelve were found living. The emaciated exiles were carried back to France, where they were kindly received by the king, who pardoned their crimes, and made them a liberal donation.

3. It was to private enterprise rather than to royal decrees, that the French nation was at last indebted for a permanent settlement in Canada. The merchants of Dieppe, St. Malo, Rouen, and Rochelle had opened communications, and had even established posts for the prosecution of the fur trade, which was chiefly carried on at Tadousac. In 1599, Chauvin of Rouen and Pontgravé of St. Malo, two eminent mariners, undertook to settle five hundred persons in Canada. In return for this service, the king granted them a monopoly of the fur trade on the St. Lawrence.

4. Chauvin made two successful voyages to Tadousac, where the Indians gave the most valuable furs in exchange for the merest trifles. The settlers, however, suffered such hardships from want of provisions, that many of them perished

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before the arrival of the vessels from France. In the course of his third voyage, Chauvin was taken ill and died ; the settlements, however, were permanently established on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

V. ENGLISH DISCOVERIES UNDER BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD.—1. The next adventurer who visited the new world, was Bartholomew Gosnold, who sailed from Falmouth in England. Abandoning the circuitous route by the Canaries, and the West Indies, which had hitherto been used, he made a direct voyage across the Atlantic, and in seven weeks, reached the continent, probably near the northern extremity of Massachusetts' Bay. Not finding a good harbour, and sailing southward, he discovered and landed upon a promontory, which he named Cape Cod, from the quantity of that fish found around it. Sailing thence, and pursuing his course along the coast, he discovered several islands, one of which he named Elizabeth's island, and another Martha's Vineyard.

3. Here he erected a stone-house, intending to leave part of the crew for the purpose of forming a settlement, but the Indians beginning to show hostile intentions, the whole party embarked for England, and reached that country in five weeks, having performed the entire voyage in four months.

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CHAPTER II.

I. Voyages of De Chaste and Champlain, 1603.—II. De Monts, 1605.—III. Return of Champlain to Canada, in 1608.

I. VOYAGES OF DE CHASTE AND CHAMPLAIN.

—1. De Chaste, who may be considered merely as the associate of Champlain, was the next person we find engaged in these enterprises. He organized a company at Rouen to carry on the fur trade, and made an important acquisition in engaging in his operations, Samuel Champlain, a distinguished naval officer, who was the destined founder of the principal French settlements in Canada.

2. Pontgravé, who was himself an eminent mariner, received orders to accompany Champlain up the St. Lawrence, for the purpose of examining the country in its upper borders. They set out on this survey, in a light boat, with a crew of only five persons, and ascended the river as far as the Sault St. Louis, but found it impossible to pass the rapids, and were obliged to give up the attempt. With some difficulty, they visited Mont Royal, where they made the best observations they could. It is remarkable that the Indian settlement at Hochelaga had, by this time, dwindled down so much, that Champlain does not even notice it. Probably this was owing to the emigration of the Huron tribe.

3. Soon after Champlain returned to France, where he found De Chaste dead, and the whole

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undertaking deranged, He proceeded, however, to Paris, and laid before the king a chart and description of the region he had surveyed, with which his majesty appeared to be highly pleased.

II. THE SIEUR DE MONTS, 1604.—1. The enterprise was soon taken up by the *Sieur de Monts*, a gentleman of opulence and distinction, who was a special favourite of *Henry IV.* of France. He was a Calvinist, and was allowed the free exercise of his religion for himself and friends, but on condition that he should establish the Catholic religion amongst the natives. He obtained higher privileges than had been granted to any of his predecessors, and, amongst them, the entire monopoly of the fur trade.

2. Having prepared an expedition on a more extensive scale than any former one, he put to sea. Feeling averse, however, to enter the *St. Lawrence*, he landed in *Nova Scotia*, and spent some months in trafficking with the natives, and examining the coast. Selecting an island near the mouth of the river *St. John*, on the coast of *New Brunswick*, he there erected a fort, and passed a rigorous winter, his men suffering much from the want of suitable provisions. In the following spring, he removed to a place on the *Bay of Fundy*, and formed a settlement, which was named *Port Royal*. The whole country, embracing *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, received the name of *Acadia*.

3. *De Monts* returned to France in 1605, and in consequence of the complaints made against him by the persons concerned in the fisheries, was

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deprived of the commission which had been given to him for ten years. In 1607, it was renewed for one year, when it appears that the representations of Champlain induced him to turn his attention from the iron-bound coast of Nova Scotia, to the fertile banks of the Lawrence, and two vessels were dispatched for the express purpose of making a settlement.

III. RETURN OF CHAMPLAIN TO CANADA, 1608.

—1. The command of the vessels mentioned was given to Champlain, who sailed in the month of April, and arrived at Tadousac in June. Pont-gravé, who had accompanied him, remained at Tadousac, which had been hitherto the chief seat for the traffic in furs, but Champlain proceeded up the river as far as to the isle of Orleans. He examined the shores carefully, and soon fixed on a promontory, richly clothed with vines, and called by the natives Quebio or Quebec, near the place where Cartier passed the winter and erected a fort in 1541. Here on the 3rd of July, 1608, he laid the foundation of the present city of Quebec. His judgment has never been called in question, or his taste disputed in this selection. He first erected buildings on the high grounds, and afterwards a space was elevated or embanked above the inundation of the tide, on which store houses and a battery were built, on the site of the present Mountain street. The only settlement at this period established in the new world, besides, was one by the English, at Jamestown in Virginia, which was founded in 1607.

2. As soon as the weather permitted, Champlain

resumed his voyage up the river, for the purpose of exploring the country of which he had taken possession. On his way, he met with a band of Indians belonging to the Algonquin nation, who solicited, and obtained his aid against the powerful Iroquois, or Five Nations, with whom they were at war. He accompanied the Indians up the river now called the Richelieu, which rises in the country then belonging to the Iroquois, and was greatly delighted by its picturesque scenery.

3. They had reached its southern extremity, and entered the extensive and beautiful lake, now called after this celebrated man, and then passed into another connected with it, now called Lake George, before the hostile tribes came in sight of each other. The allies of the French gained the victory, and Champlain returned to Quebec. Here he received the unpleasant news, that De Monts' commission had been finally revoked. This took place chiefly through the influence of the merchants, who made loud and just complaints of the injury sustained in the fur trade, by its being confined to a single individual. This induced Champlain to return home again. He was well received by Henry, who invited him to an interview at Fontainebleau, and received from him an exact account of all that had been done for New France.

4. We find him, with a considerable reinforcement, and fresh supplies, landing at Quebec in 1610, having made an arrangement with the merchants of the different French posts, to use the buildings he had erected at Quebec, as a dépôt for their goods and furs. Here he received

another application from the Indians for assistance, which he promised. Happily, however, nothing of importance took place. In a few months after, he set sail again to France, taking with him, at the request of his allies, a native youth.

5. In 1611, Champlain again returned to Canada, accompanied by his young savage. Not finding the Indians at Quebec, he employed himself in choosing a spot, higher up the river, for a new settlement. He fixed upon the ground in the vicinity of the eminence, which had been named Mont Royal by Cartier, and his choice has been amply justified by the importance to which this place has since arisen.

6. He soon after returned to France, where he was so fortunate as to gain the assistance of the Count de Soissons, who obtained the title of Lieutenant General of New France. He delegated to Champlain all the duties of that high office, and soon after died. A still more influential friend was, however, found in the Prince of Condé, who succeeded to all the privileges of the deceased, and made them over to Champlain, in a manner equally ample.

7. His commission, including a monopoly of the fur trade, excited loud complaints, but he removed the chief objection to it, by allowing as many of the merchants as would accompany him, to embark in the traffic. There came accordingly three from Normandy, one from Rochelle, and one from St. Malo. These were allowed free trade, burdened only with the condition of contributing six men each, to assist Champlain in his projects of discovery, and a twentieth part of their profits to-

wards the expences of the settlement. This expedition arrived at Quebec in May, 1613.

8. It must be borne in mind, that one of the great objects of adventure in that age, was the finding of a north west passage to China or India, and it was probably for the purpose of prosecuting this discovery, that the six men were demanded. So fully convinced was Champlain, at the time he made his settlement at Hochelaga, that China was to be reached in this manner, that he named the river above the rapids, Lachine, meaning to point out that it was the way to China, a name it retains to this day.

9. On his return to France in 1614, Champlain found affairs still favourable to the new colony. The Prince of Condé, being powerful at court, no difficulty was found in organizing an expedition from Rouen and St. Malo. This was accompanied by four fathers of the Recollet order, whose benevolence led them to attempt the conversion of the Indians. These were the first priests that settled in Canada.

10. Champlain, with his new company, arrived at Tadousac in May, 1615, whence he immediately went up to Quebec, and thence to the usual place of rendezvous near the Sault St. Louis. Here he found his old allies, the Algonquins, full of projects of war against the Iroquois, who lived in that part of the country, now called the State of New York. He accompanied them on a very long and interesting voyage up the Ottawa, the river of the Algonquins, and then, by carrying the canoes overland, proceeded with them to Lake Nepissing, Lake Huron, and the Georgian Bay.

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A Frenchman who had spent a winter amongst the Indians, spread a report that the river of the Algonquins issued from a lake, which was connected with the North Sea. He said that he had visited its shores, and witnessed the wreck of an English vessel, and that the crew, eighty in number, had all been killed except one boy. As everything connected with the idea of a sea beyond Canada, inspired the greatest hopes of finding the North West passage, and Champlain anxiously desired to accomplish this enterprise, he was induced by this account to ascend the Ottawa. After much trouble and research, he found the whole to be a fabrication. It is supposed that the man made this statement, in the hope of deriving éclat from his discovery, and of raising himself into a conspicuous situation.

11. The account of this journey to the great and unknown lakes of the West, is extremely interesting. On the arrival of the party at Lake Nepissing, they were kindly received by the tribe of that name, seven or eight thousand in number. After remaining there two days, they set out, and made their way, by land and water, to the great Lake Attigouantan, evidently the northern part of Lake Huron, which is almost separated into a distinct body of water by the chain of islands, now called the Manitoulin. After coasting along for a considerable distance, they turned the point which forms its extremity, and struck into the interior. This country they found to be much superior to that they had passed, being well cultivated, and abounding in Indian corn and fruits. At the appointed rendezvous of their friends, which was

probably somewhere about Green Bay, they found a joyful welcome, and several days were spent in dancing and festivity.

12. On their return, after quitting Lake Huron, they came to a smaller expanse of water, finely diversified by islands, which appears to have been the Georgian Lake or Bay, and on its banks they discerned a fort belonging to the Iroquois, which was the object the Indians had come to attack. After a very unfortunate skirmish, they resolved to abandon the enterprise altogether, and return home. This, however, could not easily be accomplished, and Champlain had to remain in the country the whole winter, having no other employment or amusement than that of accompanying the Indians in their hunting and fishing excursions. Indeed it was not until the month of June, that he found himself again at the Sault St. Louis. Having remained here but a short time, he repaired to Tadousac, whence he sailed for Honfleur, in September, 1616.

13. While we cannot sufficiently admire the activity and energy displayed by Champlain in his researches in Canada, we must own that he committed a fatal error in joining the Hurons and Algonquins, in their wars against the Iroquois, and in teaching them the use of fire arms. This art was afterwards turned to the most terrible account, for more than a century, against the European settlements.

14. On the first settlement of the French in Canada, three great nations divided the territory,—the Algonquins, the Hurons, and the Iroquois, or Five Nations. The dominion of the Algon-

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quins extended along the banks of the St. Lawrence, about a hundred leagues, and they were once considered as masters of this part of America. They are said to have had a milder aspect, and more polished manners than any other tribe. They subsisted entirely by hunting, and looked with disdain on their neighbours who condescended to cultivate the ground. A small remnant of this race is still to be found at the Lake of the Two Mountains, and in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers.

15. The Hurons, or Wyandots, were a numerous people, whose very extensive territory reached from the Algonquin frontier to the borders of the great lake bearing their name. They were more industrious, and derived an abundant subsistence from the fine country they possessed, but they were more effeminate, and had less of the proud independence of savage life. When first known, they were engaged in a deadly war with their kindred, the Five Nations, by whom they were finally driven from their country. A remnant of this tribe is still to be found in La Jeune Lorette, near Quebec.

16. The Iroquois, or Five Nations, destined to act the most conspicuous part among all the native tribes, occupied a long range of territory on the southern border of the St. Lawrence, extending from Lake Champlain to the western extremity of Lake Ontario. They were thus beyond the limits of what is now termed Canada, but were so connected with the interests of this country, that we must consider them as belonging to it. The Five Nations, found on the southern shore of Lake On-

tario, embraced the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas. They were the most powerful of all the tribes east of the Mississippi, and were farther advanced in the few arts of Indian life than their Algonquin neighbours. They uniformly adhered to the British, during the whole of the contest that took place subsequently between the French and English. In 1714, they were joined by the Tuscororas, since which time the confederacy has been called the Six Nations. Remnants of the once powerful Iroquois are still found in Canada East, at Sault St. Louis or Caughnawaga, the usual rendezvous of Champlain, at St. Regis, and at the Lake of the Two Mountains, whilst a considerable body of the same people, under the title of 'The Six Nations Indians,' are settled at Tyendenaga, on the Bay of Quinté, and on the Grand River, in Canada West.

17. After the return of Champlain to France in 1616, the interests of the colony were in great danger from the Prince of Condé, Viceroy of Canada, being not only in disgrace, but in confinement, for the share taken by him in the disturbances during the minority of Louis XIII. After a great deal of quarrelling amongst the merchants, the Duc de Montmorency made an arrangement with Condé, for the purchase of his office of Viceroy, which he obtained upon the payment of 11,000 crowns. Champlain considered this arrangement as every way favourable, as the Duc was better qualified for such functions, and from his situation of High Admiral, possessed the best means of forwarding the objects of the colonists.

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18. Disputes between Rochelle and the other commercial cities, and between the Catholics and Protestants, prevented the departure of any expedition for several years. During this time, attempts were made to degrade Champlain from the high situation in which he had been placed, but by virtue of commissions both from Montmorency and the King, he succeeded in crushing this opposition; and in May, 1620, set sail with his family and a new expedition, and, after a very tedious voyage, arrived at Tadousac. The first child born of French parents at Quebec, was the son of Abraham Martin and Margaret L'Anglois; it was christened "Eustache," on the 24th of May, 1621.

19. The office of Viceroy had been hitherto little more than a name, but, at this period, it came into the hands of a man of energy and activity. The Duc de Ventadour, having entered into holy orders, took charge as Viceroy of the affairs of New France, solely with a view of converting the natives. For this purpose, he sent three Jesuits and two lay brothers, who were fortunately men of exemplary character, to join the four Recollets at Quebec. These nine, we have reason to believe, were the only priests then in Canada.

20. The mercantile company, which had now been entrusted with the affairs of the colony for some time, was by no means active, and was in consequence deprived of its charter, which was given to the Sieurs De Caen, uncle and nephew. On the arrival of the younger De Caen at Tadousac, Champlain set out to meet him, and was

44 EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

received with the greatest courtesy. The appointment of a superintendant could not have been very agreeable to Champlain, who was certainly the person best fitted for the management of the local affairs of the colony. His amiable disposition and love of peace, however, induced him to use conciliatory measures. The new superintendant, on the contrary, acted in the most violent manner, claimed the right of seizing on the vessels belonging to the associated merchants, and actually took that of De Pont, their favourite agent. Champlain remonstrated with him, but without effect, as he possessed no power which could effectually check the violence of this new dictator. Fortunately, he thought proper to return to France, and left with the settlers a good supply of provisions, arms, and ammunition. His conduct, however, induced the greater part of the European traders to leave the colony; so that eventually, instead of its being increased by him, it was considerably lessened, a spirit of discontent diffused, and the settlers were reduced to forty-eight.

21. Having got rid of this troublesome superintendant, Champlain set himself earnestly to terminate the long and desolating war, which now raged between the Hurons and the Iroquois. He accompanied some of the chiefs to the headquarters of the Iroquois, where they met with a very kind reception. The treaty between the nations was about to be concluded, when it was nearly broken off by the relentless conduct of a savage Huron, who had accompanied the party, in the hope of making mischief and preventing peace. This

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barbarian, meeting one of the detested Iroquois in a lonely place, murdered him. Such a deed in a member of any civilized mission, would have terminated all negociations: but the deputies having satisfied the Iroquois, that it was an individual act, lamented by the Huron nation, it was overlooked, and the treaty was concluded.

22. The colony was at this time in a very unsatisfactory state, the settlement at Quebec consisting only of fifty-five persons. Indeed the whole of the available possessions in New France, included only the fort at Quebec, surrounded by some inconsiderable houses—a few huts on the island of Montreal,—as many at Tadousac, and at other places on the St. Lawrence—and a settlement just commenced at Three Rivers.

23. The Indian affairs were also in disorder. The Iroquois had killed a party of five, on their way to attack a nation called the Wolves, and a hostile spirit was kindled amongst these fierce tribes. Champlain did all in his power to check this spirit, but he found it impossible to prevent a body of hot headed young Indians, from making an inroad into the Iroquois territory.

24. This band having reached Lake Champlain, surprised a canoe with three persons in it, two of whom they brought home in triumph. The preparations for torturing them were already going on, when intelligence was conveyed to Champlain, who immediately repaired to the spot. The sight of the captives quickened his ardour in the cause of humanity, and he entreated that they might be sent home unhurt, with presents to compensate for this wanton attack.

25. This advice was so far adopted, that one of them was sent back, accompanied by a chief, and one Mangan, a Frenchman. This expedition had, however, a most tragical end. An Algonquin, who wished for war, contrived to persuade the Iroquois, that the mission was devised with the most treacherous intentions. The Iroquois, misled by this wicked man, determined to take cool and deliberate revenge. When the poor prisoner, the chief and the Frenchman arrived, they found the fire kindled, and the cauldron boiling, and being courteously received, were invited to sit down. The Iroquois then asked the Algonquin chief, if he did not feel hungry?—on his replying that he did, they rushed upon him, and cut slices from different parts of his body, which soon after they presented to him half cooked, and thus continued to torture him, till he died in lingering agonies. Their countryman, who had returned to them so gladly, attempted to escape, and was shot dead on the spot; and the Frenchman was tormented to death in the usual manner.

26. When the news of this dreadful tragedy reached the allies of the French, the war cry was immediately sounded, and Champlain, though deeply afflicted, saw no longer any possibility of averting hostilities. He felt that, as one of his countrymen had been deprived of life, the power of the French would be held in contempt, if no resentment were shown. Indeed, he experienced no little trouble amongst the friendly tribes who surrounded him, and in several cases Europeans were murdered in an atrocious and mysterious manner.

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27. In the meantime, the De Caens, though not resident in the colony, took an active interest in the fur trade. Being Huguenots, however, and not likely to forward the Duc's measures, Cardinal Richelieu, prime minister to Louis XIII., revoked the privileges which had been granted to them and encouraged the formation of a Company, to be composed of a great number of men of property and credit: A charter was granted to this company in 1627, under the title of "The Company of One Hundred Associates."

28. This company engaged—first, to supply all those that they settled, with lodging, food, clothing, and implements for three years—after which time they would allow them sufficient land to support themselves, cleared to a certain extent, with the grain necessary for sowing it; secondly, that the emigrants should be native Frenchmen and Roman Catholics, and that no stranger or heretic should be introduced into the country; and thirdly, they engaged to settle three priests in each settlement, whom they were bound to provide with every article necessary for their personal comfort, as well as the expences of their ministerial labours for fifteen years. After which, cleared lands were to be granted by the company to the clergy, for maintaining the Roman Catholic Church in New France.

29. In return for these services, the king made over to the company the fort and settlement at Quebec—and all the territory of New France, including Florida—with power to appoint judges, build fortresses, cast cannon, confer titles, and take what steps they might think proper for the

protection of the colony, and the fostering of commerce. He granted to them, at the same time, a complete monopoly of the fur trade, reserving, to himself and heirs, only supremacy in matters of faith, fealty, and homage as sovereign of New France, and the presentation of a crown of gold at every new accession to the throne. He also secured for the benefit of all his subjects, the cod and whale fisheries, in the gulf and coasts of the St. Lawrence.

30. The company were allowed to import and export all kinds of merchandize, duty free. Gentlemen, both clergymen and laity, were invited to a share in the concern, which they readily accepted till the number of partners was completed. This was a favourite scheme of Richelieu's; and the French writers of the day speak of it with great applause, as calculated, had it been strictly adhered to, and wisely regulated, to render New France the most powerful colony of America.

31. This plan of improvement met with a temporary interruption, by the breaking out of a war between England and France in 1628. Charles I. of England immediately gave to Sir David Kerkt, a French refugee, a commission authorising him to conquer Canada. In consequence of this, after some offensive operations at Tadousac, he appeared with his squadron before Quebec, and summoned it to surrender; but he was answered in so spirited a manner, that he judged it prudent to retire.

32. In 1629, however, when Champlain was reduced to the utmost extremity by the want of every article of food, clothing, implements and

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ammunition, and exposed to the attacks of the Iroquois, Sir David Kerkt, and his brothers Louis and Thomas, appeared again with an English squadron before Quebec. The deplorable situation of the colony, and the very honourable terms proposed to him by Kerkt, induced Champlain to surrender Quebec with all Canada to the Crown of England. The English standard was thus, for the first time, raised on the walls of Quebec, just one hundred and thirty-five years before the battle of the plains of Abraham.

33. No blame can be attached to Champlain for this act, as famine pressed so closely on the colonists, they were reduced to an allowance of five ounces of bread per day for each person. Kerkt's generosity to the settlers, who were his own countrymen, induced most of them to remain. Those who wished to go, were allowed to depart with their arms, clothes, and baggage, and though the request to convey them home to France could not be complied with, they were provided with commodious passage by the way of England.

34. Champlain, with two little native girls, whom he had carefully educated, arrived at Dover, in England, on the 27th October. He proceeded thence to London, for the purpose of conferring with the French ambassador. He soon afterwards returned to France, where his counsels prevailing at the court of Louis XIII., he was, upon the return of peace, again invested with the government of Canada.

CHAPTER III.

DIVISIONS.

I. Administration of Champlain, 1632.—II. Administration of M. de Montmagny, 1635.—III. Administration of M. d'Ailleboud, 1647 —IV. Administration of M. d'Argenson, 1658.¹—V. Administration of M. d'Avangour, 1661.—VI. Government of M. de Mesy, 1663.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF CHAMPLAIN, 1632.—1. The English held possession of Canada nearly three years. So little value, however, did they attach to the colony, that they readily restored it to France, at the peace of St. Germain en Laye, which was concluded on the 19th of March, 1632. Champlain had the happiness to enter his beloved adopted country once more with a squadron containing all necessary supplies.

2. He resumed the government of the colony which he had so long fostered, and continued to administer all its affairs with singular prudence, resolution, and courage. In 1635, he died, after an occasional residence of nearly thirty years in Quebec, full of honours, and rich in public esteem and respect. His obsequies were performed with all the pomp the colony could command. His remains were followed to the grave with real sorrow

by the clergy, the civil and military authorities, and the inhabitants of every class, each feeling that they had lost a friend.

3. The death of Champlain, was the most grievous misfortune Canada had yet been visited with. During the greater part of his active life, the chief object of his heart was to become the founder of the colony, which he felt confident would attain to a summit of extraordinary power and importance—and to civilise and convert its native inhabitants. So great was his zeal for religion, that it was a common saying with him, "That the salvation of one soul, was of more value than the conquest of an empire."

4. It was just about the period of his death, that the religious establishments, now so numerous, were commenced in Canada. Though they did little for the immediate improvement of the colony, yet they formed the foundation on which arose those morals and habits, which still characterise the French Canadians, and which demand our admiration.

5. The first mover in this work of benevolence, was the Marquis de Gamache, whose fervour had led him to join the order of Jesuits. He conceived the design of forming a College at Quebec, and was enabled, by his friends, to offer 6,000 gold crowns for this purpose. His proposal was readily accepted, and carried into effect. An institution for instructing the Indians was also established at Sillery, a few miles from Quebec. The Hotel Dieu, or House of God, was founded two years afterwards, by a party of Ursuline nuns, who came out under the auspices of the

Duchesse d'Aiguillon. Madame de Peltrie too, a young widow of rank, engaged several sisters of the Ursulines at Tours, in France, whom she brought out at her own expence to Quebec, where they founded the convent of St. Ursula.

6. Although several of the priests who had been settled in Quebec, previous to its occupation by the English, had returned to France, yet, when it again came into possession of the French, some of them came back for the purpose of resuming their labours. These missionaries soon perceived that the island of Montreal was an object of great importance. Several persons in France, who were powerful in their connections, and full of religious zeal, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of colonising the island. They proposed that a village should be established, and be well fortified to resist a sudden irruption of the natives—that the poorer class of emigrants should there find an asylum and employment—and that the rest of the island should be occupied by such friendly tribes of Indians, as had embraced Christianity, or wished to receive religious instruction, hoping, that in time, the sons of the forest might become accustomed to civilized life, and subsist by cultivating the earth.

7. In the year 1640, the king ceded the whole island of Montreal to this association, and the following year, M. de Maisonneuve brought out several families from France, and was appointed governor of the island. On the 17th of June, 1642, the spot destined for the city was consecrated by the superior of the Jesuits, the “Queen of Angels” was supplicated to take it under her pro-

tection, and it was named after her, la Ville Marie.

8. On the evening of this memorable day, Maisonneuve visited the mountain. Two old Indians who accompanied him, having conducted him to the summit, told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the whole of the country he beheld, but that they had been driven away, and obliged to take refuge amongst the other tribes, except a few who, with themselves, remained under their conquerors. The governor kindly urged the old men to invite their brethren to return to their hunting grounds, assuring them, they should want for nothing. They promised to do so, but it does not appear that they were successful. In the year 1644, the whole of this beautiful domain became the property of the St. Sulpicians of Paris, and was by them afterwards conveyed to the Seminary of the same order, at Montreal, in whose possession it still remains.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE MONTMAGNY.

—1. The situation of M. de Montmagny, the governor, who succeeded Champlain, in 1635, was rendered peculiarly critical by the state of the Indian nations. Owing to the weakness of the French, the Iroquois had advanced by rapid steps to great importance; they had completely humbled the power of the Algonquins, and closely pressed the Hurons, scarcely allowing their canoes to pass up and down the St. Lawrence. The governor was obliged to carry on a defensive warfare, and erected a fort at the Richelieu, by which river the Iroquois chiefly made their descents.

2. At length, these fierce people made proposals for a solid peace, which were received with great cordiality. The governor met their deputies at Three Rivers, where the Iroquois produced seventeen belts which they had arranged along a cord fastened between two stakes. Their orator then came forward and addressed Montmagny by the title of Oninthio, which signifies Great Mountain, and though it was in reference to his name, they continued ever after to apply this term to the French governors, sometimes adding the respectful appellation of Father.

3. The orator declared their wish "to forget their songs of war, and to resume the voice of cheerfulness." He then proceeded to explain the meaning of the belts. They pressed—the calming of the spirit of war—the opening of the paths—the mutual visits to be paid—the feasts to be given—the restitution of the captives, and other friendly proceedings. In conformity to Indian etiquette, the governor delayed his answer for two days, and then bestowed as many presents as he had received belts, and, through an interpreter, expressed the most pacific sentiments. Piscaret, a great chief, then said, "Behold a stone which I place on the sepulchre of those that were killed in the war, that no one may attempt to move their bones, and that every desire of avenging their death may be laid aside." Three discharges of cannon were considered as sealing the treaty. This engagement was for sometime faithfully observed, and the Iroquois, the Algonquins, and the Hurons forgot their deadly feuds, and mingled in the chase as if they had been one nation. M.

de Montmagny appears to have commanded the general respect of the natives, but, owing to a change in the policy of the court, he was unexpectedly removed.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF M. D'AILLEBOUT, 1647.—1. Montmagny was succeeded by M. d'Aillebout, who brought with him a reinforcement of one hundred men. The benevolent Margaret Bourgeois too, at this time, founded the institution of the Daughters of the Congregation at Montreal, which is at present one of the first female seminaries in the colony.

2. While the French settlements were thus improving in Canada, those of England on the eastern shores of America were making an equally rapid progress. A union among them seemed so desirable to the new governor, that he proposed to the New England colonies, a close alliance between them and the French ; one object of which was an engagement to assist each other when necessary, in making war with the Five Nations. However desirous the English colonies might have been, on other accounts, to form such an alliance, the condition with respect to the Indians was not acceptable to them, and the negociation was broken off. Of what effects this union, if it had taken place, would have been productive, it is impossible now to conjecture. There is no doubt, however, but that the failure of the proposition must have had an important bearing upon the events which followed,—first, in the continued rivalry of the two nations—and, afterwards, in the wars be-

tween them, which did not end until the whole of Canada was subjected to Great Britain.

3. At this period, the missionaries began to combine, with their religious efforts, political objects, and employed all their influence in furthering the French power. Amongst other movements, they induced a number of Iroquois to leave their own country, and settle within the boundaries of the colony; but they do not appear to have succeeded in civilising them. They found the Hurons, however, far more tractable and docile; it is said that nearly three thousand of them were baptised at one time. A considerable change soon appeared in this wild region, and the christianized Indians were united in the villages of Sillery, St. Joseph and St. Mary.

4. During the administration of M. d'Aillebout, the Iroquios renewed the war in all its fury—and these peaceable settlers found that their enemies could advance like foxes, and attack like lions. While the missionary was celebrating the most solemn rites of his church in the village of Sillery, the war cry was suddenly raised, and an indiscriminate massacre took place amongst the four hundred families residing there. Soon after a band of the same people, amounting to a thousand, made an attack upon the mission of St. Ignace, and carried off, or killed, all the inhabitants except three. St. Louis was next attacked, and made a brave resistance, which enabled many of the women and children to escape. The missionaries could have saved themselves, but attaching a high importance to the administration of the last sacrament to the dying, they sacrificed their lives to the performance of this sacred rite.

5. Deep and universal dismay now spread over the Huron tribe—their land, lately so peaceable, was become a land of horror and of blood—a sepulchre for the dead. No hope appearing for the survivors, the whole nation broke up, and fled for refuge in every direction. A few united with their conquerors, the Iroquois, but the greater number sought an asylum with the nations of the Cats or Eriez, the Ottawas, and others more remote. Only those residing in the village of St. Mary remained, and they retired to the island of St. Joseph, where they for some time escaped. At last the Iroquios came upon them with such suddenness and fatal precision, that it seemed as if a destroying angel had guided their steps; one family after another was surprised and destroyed, till of many hundreds not a single individual escaped.

6. The Iroquois now completely lorded it over Canada, and the French were virtually blockaded in the forts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. Bands of marauders carried away the settlers from under the very cannon, and swept off the limited harvests raised in the vicinity of these places.

7. After the total destruction of their villages, the christianized Indians worn out by war solicited the missionaries to place them under the protection of the French, in their principal fort at Quebec. After serious consideration this course was adopted, and they were led in a reduced body of three hundred through the wide and noble region, lately peopled by their tribe to the number of ten or twelve thousand. It now, however, presented

a scene of unbroken silence and desolation, only interrupted by the traces of havoc and slaughter, which were visible at every spot formerly inhabited.

8. Overwhelmed with distress at viewing these evidences of the total destruction of the Huron name, they reached Quebec. They experienced, however, a sad contrast, to the reception they would have found amongst any neighbouring tribe of savages. There they would have had every want supplied, have received the most tender nursing, and been treated as equals. Here they were viewed as objects of charity, and though considerable exertions were made, the religious houses alone finding room for a hundred of the most destitute, yet the remainder were in danger of perishing from cold and hunger. By being placed in this degraded position, the hearts of all these children of the forest received a deep and lasting wound, which time could scarcely heal.

9. After some time, a station was procured for them, which was called Sillery, from their former settlement. It forms a beautiful dingle near the River St. Charles, and is now in the hands of some of the religious houses at Quebec. The descendants of these Huron refugees are to be found in the village of Indian Lorette, a spot near Quebec, which is visited by every traveller who feels an interest in the Indian race. It presents, however, a striking and melancholy contrast with their former power and condition, when they stepped, the lords of the soil, over the magnificent country which borders Lake Huron.

10. At length the Iroquois began to make

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overtures of peace, to which, it was found, the missionaries had powerfully contributed. At first, these excellent men had been regarded with extreme antipathy, but many of them, after suffering protracted torture, and partial mutilation, had been spared and adopted into the Indian families. Their meek deportment, their solemn ceremonies, and the fervour with which they raised to God, "hands without fingers," made a strong impression on the savage breast. Hence deputies appeared, asking for peace. In their figurative language, they said "that they came to wipe away the blood which reddened the mountains, the lakes, and the rivers," and "to bring back the sun, which had hid its face during the late dreadful season of warfare." They also solicited "Black Robes," as they called the missionaries, to teach them the Christian doctrine, and to keep them in the practice of peace and virtue.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF D'ARGENSON, 1658.—

1. The Viscount d'Argenson, who came out as governor general, considered it necessary to accept these terms; the most amicable professions, however, hardly procured a respite from hostility, for, whilst one party treated, another attacked. In the following summer, Abbé Montigny, titular bishop of Petré, landed at Quebec, with a brief from the Pope, constituting him apostolic vicar. Curacies were, at the same time, established in Canada.

V. ADMINISTRATION OF D'AVANGOUR, 1661.—

1. The Viscount d'Argenson having requested his

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recall on account of ill health, was relieved by the Baron d'Avangour, an officer of great integrity and resolution. His decisive measures seems to have saved Canada. He represented the defenceless state of the country, and its natural beauty and importance, to the king in warm and forcible language, and excited a deep interest for these distant possessions in the mind of his majesty, who had been hitherto ignorant of their value.

2. It was at length announced that a grand deputation was coming from all the cantons, with the intention of "uniting the whole earth," and of "burying the hatchet so deep that it might never again be dug up," and they brought with them an hundred belts of wampum, each of which signified some condition of the proposed peace. Unfortunately a party of Algonquins formed an ambuscade, and killed the greater part of them. Owing to this deplorable event, all prospects of peace were blasted, and war raged with greater fury than ever.

3. The Iroquois having seen the powerful effect of fire-arms in their wars with the French, had procured them from the Dutch at Manhattan, now New York, and thus acquired an additional superiority over the wild tribes of the west. They attacked the Ottawas, who did not even make an attempt at resistance, but sought refuge in the islands of Lake Huron. They commenced a desperate war with the Eriez, a name in their language signifying Cats, and, after a hard struggle, completely succeeded. It is remarkable that this powerful nation has left no memorial of its existence, except the great Lake Erie which bears its name.

4. In 1663, the colony was visited by a most remarkable succession of earthquakes, which commenced on the 6th of February, and continued for half a year with little intermission. They returned two or three times a day, agitating both land and water, and spreading universal alarm, yet without inflicting any permanent injury, or causing the loss of a single life.

5. This remarkable event was preceded by a great rushing noise, heard throughout the whole extent of the country, which caused the people to fly out of their houses as if they had been on fire. Instead of fire, they were surprised to see the walls reeling backwards and forwards, and the stones moving as if detached from each other; the bells sounded, the roofs of the buildings bent down, the timbers cracked, and the earth trembled violently. Animals were to be seen flying about in every direction, children were crying and screaming in the streets, and men and women, horror-struck and ignorant where to fly for refuge, stood still, unable to move; some threw themselves on their knees in the snow, calling on the saints for aid, others passed this dreadful night in prayer.

6. The movement of the ground resembled the waves of the ocean, and the forests appeared as if there was a battle raging between the trees, so that the Indians declared, in their figurative language, "that all the trees were drunk." The ice, which was upwards of six feet thick, was rent and thrown up in large pieces, and from the openings, came thick clouds of smoke, or fountains of dirt and sand. The springs were impregnated with sulphur, many rivers were totally lost, some be-

came yellow, others red, and the St. Lawrence appeared entirely white down as far as Tadousac.

7. The extent of this earthquake was so great, that one hundred and eighty thousand square miles were convulsed on the same day. There is nothing, however, in the whole visitation so worthy of remark, as the care and kindness which God shewed to the people in preserving them, so that not one was lost, or had a hair of their head injured.

8. Louis XIV. resolved at this time to raise Canada to her due importance, and no longer to overlook one of the finest countries in the world, or expose the French power to contempt, by allowing it to be trampled on by a handful of savages. For this purpose, he sent out four hundred troops, accompanied by M. de Mesy, as commissioner, to examine into, and regulate the different branches of administration.

VI. GOVERNMENT OF M. DE MESY, 1663.—1. Hitherto the governor had exercised in person, and without control, all the functions of government, but Louis resolved immediately to erect Canada into a royal government, with a council, and an intendant, to whom should be entrusted the weighty affairs of justice, police, finance and marine. In this determination, he was warmly seconded by his chief minister, the great Colbert, who was animated, by the example of Great Britain, to improve the navigation and commerce of his country by colonial establishments.

2. The company of the "One Hundred Partners," hitherto exercised the chief power in Cana-

da. They were very attentive to their own interests, in rigidly guarding their monopoly of the fur trade, but had been all along utterly regardless of the general welfare of the colony. They were now, however, very unwillingly obliged to relinquish their privileges into the hands of the crown.

3. Under the royal jurisdiction, the governor, a king's commissioner, an apostolic vicar, and ~~four~~ ⁵⁻ other gentlemen, were formed into a sovereign council. To these were confided the powers of cognizance in all causes civil or criminal, to judge in the last resort, according to the laws and manners of France, and the practice of the Parliament of Paris, or "Coutume de Paris," as it was called. The general legislative powers of the crown were reserved, to be applied according to circumstances.

CHAPTER IV.

DIVISIONS.

I. Government of the Marquis de Tracy, 1665.—II. An Account of the Various Settlements on the American Continent at this period.

I. GOVERNMENT OF THE MARQUIS DE TRACY, 1665.—1. The Marquis de Tracy, filling the joint character of Viceroy and Lieutenant General, arrived in Canada, in 1665. He brought with him the whole regiment of De Carignac Salieres, consisting of more than one thousand men, the officers of which soon became the chief seigneurs of the colony. This regiment had been employed

for some time in Hungary, and had acquired a high reputation. This, with a considerable number of other settlers, including agriculturists and artizans with horses and cattle, formed an accession to the colony, which far exceeded its former numbers.

2. The enlightened policy of Colbert, in thus raising Canada into notice and consideration, was followed by the success it deserved. To a well regulated civil government, was added increased military protection against the Iroquois. Security being thus obtained, the emigration of French settlers increased rapidly, and being promoted in every possible way by the government, New France rose rapidly into consideration and importance. Owing to the presence of so many soldiers, a martial spirit was imparted to the population, and they began to prepare to defend properly the country of their adoption.

3. The new viceroy lost no time in preparing to check the insolence of the Iroquois, and to establish a supremacy over them. He erected three forts on the river Richelieu, the first at Sorel, the second at Chambly, and the third farther up the river. Overawed by these movements, and by the reports of a large force marching against them, three of the cantons sent deputies, with ample professions of friendship, and proposing an exchange of all the prisoners taken on both sides since the last treaty, to which the viceroy agreed.

4. The fierce Oneidas and Mohawks, however, kept aloof, and a party of the latter killed three officers, one of whom, named De Chasy, was ne-

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phew to the viceroy. When they found, however, that the French general, De Courcelles, had begun his march into their territory, an envoy from each of these nations appeared at Quebec to solicit peace. They were well received, and invited to the governor's table. The conversation happening unfortunately to fall on De Chasy's death, the envoy from the Mohawks, in a paroxysm of savage pride, lifted up his arm, saying, "With this hand that young officer was slain." M. de Tracy, in a transport of rage, told him, he should not live to kill another Frenchman, and ordered him to be immediately executed: whilst the Oneida envoy was detained a prisoner. Of course, this event put an end to all pacific overtures. Indeed, the viceroy, would not even listen to two new ambassadors, who were sent to him. He determined immediately to take the command in person, and, being joined by De Courcelles, and reinforced by six hundred of the Carignan regiment, advanced boldly into the enemy's country.

5. Notwithstanding every precaution had been taken to keep his movements secret, the Indians had received notice of De Tracy's approach. They immediately abandoned their villages, and left him to march through a desolate country. He found, however, such an abundance of grain buried near their deserted abodes, that he was enabled to subsist his troops until they reached the eastern frontier. The Indians, who were assembled there, fled with precipitation into still more remote and inaccessible retreats, and, as he could not occupy this extensive territory, he was obliged to return without striking any decisive blow.

6. The Marquis De Tracy continued in authority only a year and a half, and on his return to France, carried with him the affections of the people. He maintained a state, which had never before been seen in Canada. Besides the regiment of Carignan, he was allowed to maintain a body guard, wearing the same uniform as the *Garde Royale* of France. He always appeared, on state occasions, with these guards, twenty-four in number, who preceded him, four pages immediately accompanied him, followed by five valets. It was thought, at that time, that this style gave favourable impressions of royal authority.

7. Before this officer returned home he placed the country in a state of defence, and established the Company of the West Indies, as this new company was called, from having been united to the other French possessions in America, which we have not yet mentioned. This very able governor left M. De Courcelles to act as governor general, with several officers of great ability under his command.

II. ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS SETTLEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT AT THIS PERIOD.—1. Before proceeding farther in our history, we will take a glance at the different settlements formed on the coasts of the Atlantic, in order to shew the situation of Canada, at that time, with regard to the colonies near her.

2. The first attempt made by the English in forming a settlement was in 1583, when Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, and sailed with several vessels. A series

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of disasters, however, defeated the project, and on the homeward voyage, the vessel in which he sailed was wrecked, and all on board perished.

3. Florida, as has been mentioned in the first part of this history, had been discovered by Sebastain Cabot, and taken possession of in 1513, by Ponce de Leon—and Carolina in 1520 by D'Allyon. To these succeeded the discoveries of Verrazani in 1524, extending from the coasts of New Jersey to Newfoundland. In 1562, Coligny, Admiral of France, desirous of establishing in America a refuge for French Protestants, dispatched a squadron to Florida, under the command of John Ribault, but it sailed farther north than was intended, and arrived at Port Royal entrance in Carolina. Here, after some deliberation, it was determined to establish a colony, and a fort was erected. They gave the country the name of Carolina, in compliment to Charles IX. of France, and, on going away, left twenty-six men to keep possession. The next year, this little company constructed a rude brigantine, and embarked in it for home, but had nearly perished by famine at sea, when they fell in with and were taken on board an English vessel.

4. In 1564, another expedition was planned, and a colony established on the river St. John's in Florida. It was on the point of being broken up, when Ribault arrived and assumed the command; bringing with him supplies, and additional emigrants.

5. In the meantime, news having reached Spain, that French Protestants were settled within

68 EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

the Spanish territory, General Melendez was despatched to extirpate the heretics. On the 18th of September, 1565, he landed, took possession of Carolina, and proclaimed the King of Spain monarch of all North America.

6. A short time after this, the French fleet having put to sea, with the design of attacking the Spaniards in Carolina, was overtaken by a furious storm, every ship was wrecked on the coast of Florida, and the French Protestant settlement there left in a defenceless state. The Spaniards, aware of this, made their way through the forests to the French fort, and put to death all its inmates, except a few who fled into the woods. These subsequently escaped, and got on board two French ships, which had remained in the harbour. Over the mangled remains of the French, the Spaniards placed this inscription "We do not this as unto Frenchmen, but as unto heretics." The helpless fugitives who had escaped, soon after their embarkation, were unfortunately shipwrecked. They were soon discovered by the Spaniards, and were all massacred, except a few Catholics, and several mechanics, who were reserved as slaves. This outrage, however, did not remain long unavenged; for the next year, 1566, the Chevalier De Georges, a noble minded soldier of Gascony, fitted out three ships at his own expence, surprised two of the Spanish forts on the St. John's river in Florida, and hung their garrisons on the trees. Over them, in bitter mockery, he placed this inscription, "I do this, not as unto Spaniards or mariners, but as to traitors, robbers and murderers."

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7. Sir Humphrey Gilbert made an attempt in 1583, to found an English colony on the shores of the Atlantic, which ended in the loss of every one connected with the expedition. This, however, did not prevent his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Raleigh, from embarking in the same course. Having obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth, he sailed the next year, and took possession of the lands lying between the 33rd and 40th degrees of north latitude. To this extensive territory, he gave the name of Virginia, in honour of the Virgin Queen, and by this name, all North America was, for sometime, distinguished. The two vessels which accompanied him, visited the coast of Carolina, and the islands in Pamlico and Albemarle sounds.

8. During the year 1585, Sir Walter stationed one hundred people at the river Roanoke. Their impatience, however, to acquire riches, gave a wrong direction to their industry, and the cultivation of the ground was neglected in the idle search after gold and silver. The greater part of these settlers perished, and the survivors were taken home to England by Sir Francis Drake, who opportunely arrived with a fleet from the West Indies.

9. Soon after Sir Francis Drake had sailed, Sir Richard Grenville arrived with a fresh colony. In 1587, Sir Walter sent another company under Governor White, who, on his arrival found that all the last company had perished, either by famine, or by the savage nations. Notwithstanding this dreadful circumstance, he left one hundred and fifty people at the settlement. On the

13th of August, this year, Manteo, the first Indian who became a Christian, was baptized, and, on the 18th, the first child of English parents was born. She was the daughter of a Mrs. Dare, and was named Virginia. The sufferings of this colony must have been dreadful, for when White returned, which owing to his having been taken by the Spaniards, was not until 1590, not an individual was to be found, they had either perished for want of food, or been put to death by the Indians.

10. The voyage of Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602 has been already mentioned. Martin Pring succeeded him. He landed on the coast of Maine, discovered some of its principal rivers, and examined the coast of Massachusetts as far as Martha's Vineyard. In 1604, M. de Monts formed the settlement at Nova Scotia, then called Acadia.

11. In 1606, Mr. Percy, brother to the Duke of Northumberland, went out to Virginia, and discovered James's river, which he named after the English king. The following year, a company, called the London Company, sent out three vessels, under the command of Captain Newport. This was the first permanent settlement made by the English in the new world, and took place one hundred and ten years after the discovery of the continent by Cabot, and forty-one years after the settlement of St. Augustine in Florida.

12. The year 1608 is memorable for the founding of the city of Quebec, the first permanent settlement made by the French in the new world, England having preceded them only one year in successful colonization.

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Hudson, an English mariner of some celebrity, made two voyages to the northern coasts of America, with the hope of finding a passage through those icy seas to the genial climes of Southern Asia. In 1609, he entered into the service of the Dutch East Indian Company, and sailed on his third voyage. Failing to discover a northern passage to India, he turned to the south, and explored the eastern coast, in the hope of finding a passage to the Pacific. After proceeding south as far as capes Charles and Henry, he again turned north, and examined the waters of Delaware bay, and following the eastern coast of New Jersey, on the 13th of September, he anchored his vessel within Sandy Hook. After a week's delay, Hudson passed through the narrows, and, during ten days, continued to ascend the noble river which now bears his name. It was not until his vessel had passed beyond the site of the city of Hudson, and a boat had advanced probably higher than the city of Albany, that he appears to have relinquished all hopes of being able to reach the Pacific by this inland passage.

14. The following year, the Dutch East India Company fitted out a ship, with merchandize, to traffic with the natives of the country which Hudson had explored. The voyage being prosperous, the traffic was continued and increased. When the English Captain Argall visited the island of Manhattan in 1610, on his return from breaking up the French settlement of Port Royal, he found a few rude huts, which the Dutch had erected there, as a summer station for those who traded with the natives. Unable to make any resistance against the force of Argall, the Dutch quietly

submitted to the English claim of sovereignty over the country. On his departure, however, they continued their traffic, and erected a rude fort on the southern part of the island. In 1615, they began a settlement at Albany, and erected a fort, which was called fort Orange. They also gave the name of New Netherlands to the country which was under their dominion.

15. In the meantime, the little English settlement in Virginia was reduced to the brink of ruin. Sir George Somers, on his visiting it, found the colonists reduced to sixty, who all embarked with him for England, and broke up the settlement. Fortunately, however, they were met, the day after they sailed, by Lord Delaware, who was appointed governor, and who persuaded them to return. Under the administration of this wise and able man, order and contentment were again restored. New settlers, to the amount of three hundred, arrived under the command of Sir Thomas Gates, and things began to assume a new aspect.

16. In 1614, Captain John Smith, who had already obtained distinction in Virginia, explored the coast, from the Penobscot river to Cape Cod, with great care. He gave to this country the name of New England, which was confirmed by Prince Charles, and has ever since been retained. For several years, he made various attempts to settle this territory, which extended from the 40th to the 48th degrees of north latitude, and had been conveyed as absolute property to the council of Plymouth, a company established in England.

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who, being dissenters from the established church of England, were called Puritans, and were persecuted for their opinions, came and formed a permanent settlement. They had emigrated to Holland as early as 1608. Notwithstanding they had been driven from their endeared homes by the rod of persecution, they loved England still, and desired to retain their mother tongue, and to live under the government of their native land. This love of country, which always animates the minds of the good and virtuous, induced them to seek a second England in the wilds of America. They sailed from Delft Haven in Holland, on the 1st of August, 1620, and from Plymouth in England, on the 16th of September. After a long and dangerous voyage, they discerned the shores of Cape Cod on the 19th of November, and, on the 21st, entered Cape Cod harbour. Exploring parties were sent on shore to make discoveries, and select a place for settlement. On the 21st of December, they landed in the harbour, which they called Plymouth, after the port they had sailed from.

18. The settlement of New Jersey was begun, in 1623, by a party under Captain Cornelius May. The first colonization of the province, however, dates more properly from the founding of Elizabethtown in 1664. New Hampshire was settled in 1623—Lord Baltimore commenced settling Maryland in 1633—settlements were formed in Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1634 and 1636—in Vermont in 1664—and in South Carolina in 1670.

19. A regular, prudent and wise plan of colonization was commenced by William Penn in

1668, under the right of a royal charter. He honourably purchased the land from the Indians, and his colony, to which he gave the name of Pennsylvania, prospered more than any other. His measures were just and enlightened, and his name will ever be regarded with esteem and veneration.

20. From this time, colonization proceeded rapidly, the whole coast being settled by the English; the Dutch settlement at Manhattan, then called New Belgia, and now New York, and a purchase, made from the Indians by some Swedes and Fins, of the lands between Cape Henlopen and the Delaware, to which they gave the name of Swedeland, only excepted.

CHAPTER V.

DIVISIONS.

I. Government of M. de Courcelles, 1668.—II. Government of M. de Frontenac, 1672.—III. Government of M. de La Barre, 1682.—IV. Government of M. de Denonville, 1685.—V. Second Administration of M. de Frontenac, 1689.

I. GOVERNMENT OF M. DE COURCELLES.—1.
We now return to the period of De Tracy's retirement, and the assumption of the government by M. de Courcelles. During his administration, little doubt was entertained as to the permanency of the colony. The inhabitants began to extend their settlements, and to cultivate their lands. The officers and soldiers had liberal grants made to them, and a free trade was granted to the country generally.

2. As the number of the men greatly exceeded that of the women, several hundreds were sent from France to Canada. As soon as they arrived, an advertisement was published, to let the people know "that a supply had been sent over, and that such as had the means of supporting a wife, should have their choice." It is said that the collection consisted of tall, short, fair, brown, fat, and lean. So great was the demand, that, in about a fortnight, the whole cargo was disposed of. None of the historians of the time mention what the Indians thought of this curious speculation.

3. In 1670, the church of Quebec was constituted a bishoprick; some important measures were also adopted for the better governing of the country, and for maintaining peace with the savages. The trade and agriculture of the country prospered; and the clerical orders became more enthusiastic than ever in their efforts to make proselytes of the Indians.

4. A fatal calamity, however, which had been hitherto unknown in the new world, made its appearance among the tribes north of the St. Lawrence, namely the small pox. This scourge, more terrible to the savages than all the fire arms in Europe, carried off more than half their number, and spread a universal panic over the land.

5. Courcelles had requested his recall, and, in 1672, on his return from a journey to Cataraqui, where he had fixed upon a spot for building a fort, near the present site of Kingston, he found his place supplied. His successor was Louis Count de Frontenac, who was destined to act an important part in Canada.

II. GOVERNMENT OF M. DE FRONTENAC, 1672.

—1. Frontenac was able, active, enterprising, and ambitious : but proud, overbearing, and subject to capricious jealousies. Entering, however, cordially into his predecessor's views in regard to the fort at Cataraqui, he caused it to be built immediately, and actively promoted vast projects for exploring the interior regions of this continent.

2. The brilliant talents of M. de Frontenac were sometimes obscured by prejudices, but his plans for the aggrandisement of Canada were splendid and just. He possessed, however, a spirit which would not brook contradiction. For having neglected some order given to him, he imprisoned the intendant general, M. de Chesneau ; the procurator general, he exiled ; the governor of Montreal he put under arrest ; and the abbé de Salignac, Fenelon, then superintending the seminary of the St. Sulpicians at Montreal, he imprisoned, under pretence of having preached against him. His principal opponent was the bishop, who very properly disapproved of the sale of spirits to the Indians, which was found to produce the most pernicious effects. The count, however, considered it as at once extremely profitable, and as a means of attaching them to the French interest. The affair being referred to the French government, was decided according to the opinion of the bishop and clergy, and the traffic in ardent spirits was strictly prohibited.

3. During the administration of M. de Frontenac, M. de Courcelles, the French general, explored the greater part of Canada, and taught the Indians to regard the colonists with some degree

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of awe. M. Perrot, an indefatigable traveller, visited all the nations in the vicinity of the great lakes. A tribe of christianized Indians, guided by Father Marquette, were induced to settle at Michilimackinac. And the christianized Iroquois, who had been separated from the rest of their nation, were settled on the south side of the St. Lawrence, at the Sault St. Louis. The intendant general, M. Talon, was a man of profound views, and had done much to extend the authority of France into the most distant parts of Canada. Having reason to conclude from the reports of the Indians, that there flowed, west of the lakes, a vast river, called the Mississippi, or "Father of Waters," he determined not to leave America until he should ascertain the truth of this important information. For this purpose, he employed Father Marquette, who had previously travelled over the greater part of Canada, and with him he associated M. Tonti, a merchant of Quebec, of well known abilities and experience.

4. They proceeded to Lake Michigan, ascended Fox river, whence they crossed the country to the river Esconsin, (Wisconsin) which they descended, until it unites with the Mississippi. They floated down its stream, in a bark canoe, as far as to some villages of the Illinois, a few miles below the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri. They then descended the river to Arkansas, or to the 33rd degree of north latitude, when, being convinced that the river emptied itself into the Gulf of Mexico, they returned. Thus the Mississippi was discovered by the way of Canada. The advantages it held out, however, were neglected, for

some time, owing to the death of Father Marquette, and the return of M. Talon to France.

5. In 1678, the Sieur de La Sale, accompanied by Chevalier Tonti, arrived from France. The king having granted him the seigniory of Cataraqui, near fort Frontenac, he proceeded there, built a vessel, and sailed to Niagara, accompanied by Tonti, and Father Hennepin, a Flemish Recollet. Here they remained during the winter, attending to the fur trade, and in the summer, they built a vessel for navigating Lake Erie. They sailed up that lake and proceeded afterwards, by different routes, to Michilimackinac. They then parted; Hennepin proceeding to the Illinois, and La Sale returning to Cataraqui. It was not until the year 1682, that the Mississippi was descended to the sea. This great object was accomplished by La Sale. All the country watered by that mighty river was then nominally taken possession of, in the name of Louis XIV., in whose honour it was named Louisiana.

6. At this period, the court of France finding that it was impossible for Frontenac, and the intendant, M. de Chesnau, to act together, recalled both, and M. de La Barre was sent out as the new viceroy.

III. GOVERNMENT OF M. DE LA BARRE, 1682.

—1. Soon after the appointment of the new viceroy, the Iroquois assumed a tone of defiance, and made formidable preparations for war. These caused great apprehensions of a general war among the Indians, and the state of Canada became alarming in the highest degree, as the whole

population consisted only of nine thousand persons.

2. The military strength of Canada had been reduced greatly, in consequence of many of the troops having become proprietors and cultivators of land. M. de La Barre, however, determined upon war, and having obtained a reinforcement of two hundred men, advanced up the St. Lawrence. He was met at Montreal, by a deputation from the cantons, who made strong professions of friendship, but he considered them as unworthy of credit. He directed all his force against the Senecas, because it was through their country, that the English had penetrated to the fur trade on the lakes. He found, however, that the tribes had determined to make common cause, and had received ample assurances of aid from New York, which had been taken possession of by the English. Through their various settlements, the English held a kind of dominion over the Iroquois country, and they endeavoured with success to alienate them from the French, chiefly by dealing with the tribes on more advantageous terms.

3. The Iroquois soon found it their interest, not only to carry all their furs to the English market, but to buy up those of the other tribes in alliance with France. Heavy complaints were constantly made by the French, but the Indians treated them with great indifference. They shrewdly discovered, in the eager competition between these two European nations, the means of rendering their own position more secure and imposing.

4. After meeting the deputies at Montreal, M.

de La Barre proceeded to the northern shore of Lake Ontario, where he had another interview with the Indians. He assumed a lofty tone, complained of their inroads into the country of the tribes in alliance with France, and of their having conducted the English to the lakes, and enabled them to supplant the commerce of his countrymen. He concluded by stating, that unless reparation was made for these injuries, with a promise to abstain from them in future, war, and the devastation of their country must be the immediate consequence. The deputies very coolly replied, "that he appeared to speak like one in a dream, and that if he would open his eyes, he would see himself wholly destitute of the means of executing these formidable threats." With regard to the English, they said "that they had allowed them to pass through their country on the same principle, that they had given permission to his people to pass." They professed themselves anxious "that the hatchet should still remain buried, unless the country granted to them should be attacked." The Onondago deputies guaranteed reparation for any actual plunder inflicted on French traders, but added that no more could be conceded, and that the army must be immediately withdrawn. Humiliating as these terms were, after such lofty threats and preparations, De La Barre had no choice but to comply and return to Quebec.

5. Here he found that a fresh reinforcement had been landed. The letters he received from court, intimated the expectation that he was carrying on a triumphant war with the Five Nations, and

conveyed from the king an absurd and cruel request, that he would send a number of Iroquois prisoners to man his galleys.

6. When the real issue of the campaign was reported at court, great dissatisfaction was felt. The governor was immediately pronounced unfit for his situation, and was superseded by the Marquis de Denonville.

IV. GOVERNMENT OF DE DENONVILLE, 1685.

—1. This active and brave officer, immediately on his arrival, proceeded to Cataraqui, now Kingston, with about two thousand troops. After a very short time, he declared his conviction, that the Iroquois could never be conciliated, and that it was necessary either to extirpate them, or to reduce them to a state of entire dependance. He proposed also to erect a strong fort at Niagara, to prevent them from introducing the English fur trade into the upper lakes.

2. An instance of treachery stains the character of Denonville. Having, under various pretences, assembled a number of the chiefs, at fort Frontenac, (Kingston) he iniquitously put them in irons, and sent them off to France, to fulfil the king's absurd wishes. He then proceeded towards the Seneca country, where he met with but little opposition, and marched for ten days, burning and destroying all grain and provisions, not required by his troops. Although the governor of New York remonstrated with him, urging that the Iroquois were the subjects of England, yet he persevered, and carried his plan into execution of erecting and garrisoning a fort at Niagara. He

then found it necessary to return to the Canadian side of Lake Ontario.

3. Scarcely had he reached home, before the Iroquois showed that they were masters of the country. They attacked fort Niagara, and razed it to the ground. They covered the lake with their canoes, attacked fort Frontenac, burned all the corn stacks in the neighbourhood, and captured a French barque, laden with provisions and stores. The Indian allies of the French attacked the Iroquois of Sorel and committed many depredations on the English settlements, plundering the property, and scalping the inhabitants.

4. At length, both parties desired peace, and a treaty was set on foot for this purpose. Deputies from the Iroquois proceeded to Montreal, leaving, at two days' distance behind them, twelve hundred of their countrymen, fit for immediate action. Proud of their commanding situation, they demanded the restoration of the chiefs, unjustly seized, and of all other captives. They allowed the governor only four days to consider the offer, threatening, if not accepted, immediately to set fire to the buildings and corn fields, and to murder the inhabitants. The deepest consternation prevailed at Montreal, and Denonville found himself under the necessity of accepting these humiliating conditions, and of requesting back from France the chiefs he so basely sent thither. This deep and deserved mortification was a just recompence for his treachery to the Indians.

5. This treaty was interrupted by the management of a young Huron chief, named Kondiaronk, or the Rat. He was mortified at the French

making peace with the Iroquois, without consulting the Hurons, who wished them exterminated. In order to accomplish his intentions, he marched with a chosen band to Cataraqui. Hearing that the deputies and hostages to conclude the treaty were to pass down the St. Lawrence, he proceeded onwards, and laid wait for them just above the Cascades, about thirty miles from Montreal. Here he killed, or captured them, as they landed from their canoes. He then informed those whom he had made prisoners, that this had been done at the command of the governor, who had pretended to him, that they were a party coming to plunder the French settlements. He seemed to be quite shocked at having been seduced into such act of treachery, and sent them all home, except one, whom he kept under pretence of replacing one of his warriors whom he had lost at the Cascades. He then returned to Michilimackinac, where, delivering the unfortunate prisoner to the French commander, he so represented matters as to induce him to put him to death. His next step was so set at liberty an old Iroquois, who had witnessed the execution. "Go," said he, "return to your country, and spend the remainder of your days in peace. Relate to the tribes the barbarous conduct of the French, who, while they are amusing your nation with offers of peace, seize every opportunity of robbing and murdering them, and tell them that all my entreaties could not save the life of one man, whom I took from your tribe, and adopted to replace the warrior I lost at the Cascades." This masterpiece of dissimulation had the desired effect. The Iroquois, instead of coming, as Denonville

expected, to conclude a treaty, landed on the island of Montreal to the number of ~~twelve~~ hundred, and laid it waste with fire, killing a thousand of the colonists, and carrying off two hundred prisoners. After spreading devastation over the whole island, they embarked in their canoes, having lost only thirty of their warriors.

6. The war on both sides was, at this time, carried on with the greatest barbarity. The French gave, for every human scalp, the sum of forty livres, and the Iroquois rushed on the French with such suddenness, that the war whoop of the victor, and the death shriek of the vanquished, were heard almost at the same moment. The English at Albany, were so much alarmed, that they prepared to abandon the country, but, at this crisis, the new England colonies came to a mutual understanding, and formed a coalition for self-defence.

7. The state of affairs in Canada appeared altogether desperate. The fort of Niagara had been razed by the Indians,—fort Frontenac was blown up, and abandoned by the French,—and two ships, that were built for the purpose of navigating lake Ontario, were burnt, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Iroquois. War, famine, and disease seemed as if combined for the utter destruction of the colony.

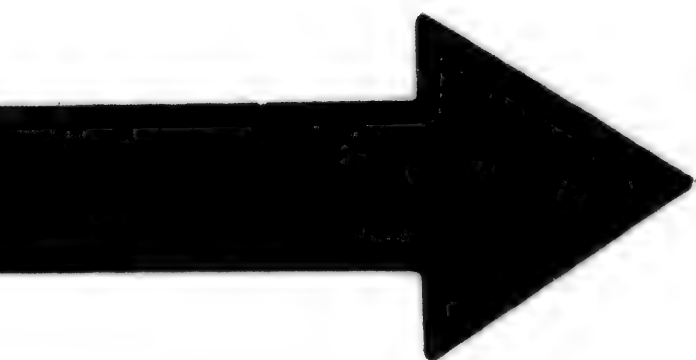
8. In this extremity, it was judged necessary to place at the head of affairs, an officer possessing energy of character and address in dealing with the natives. These qualities were found united in the Count de Frontenac, who, during his former administration, had made himself both beloved and feared by the Indians.

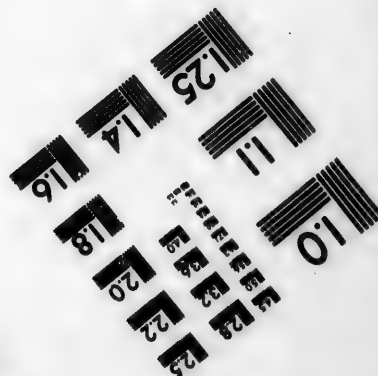
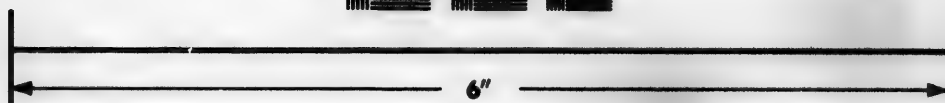
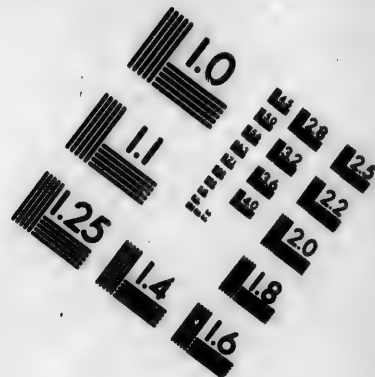
V. SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE FRONTENAC, 1689.—1. The count brought out with him the captive chiefs, whom Denonville had so unjustly seized. So fascinating were his manners, that he completely gained their favour; Oureonharé, the principal one, remaining, ever after, most strongly attached to him. All the chiefs, indeed, had so great a regard for him, that entertained hopes of conciliating the Iroquois without much difficulty. With this view, he sent a deputy of that nation with four of his captive countrymen, to announce his return, and his wish to resume amicable relations. Oureonharé transmitted a message, requesting them to send an embassy to their "ancient father," from whom they would experience much tenderness and esteem.

2. The Iroquois council sent back the same deputies, with six belts, intimating their resolution, which was expressed in lofty and bitter terms. Choosing to consider "Oninthio" one and the same, though they knew that Frontenac was not the offending person, they complained, "That his rods of correction had been too sharp and cutting; that the roots of the tree of peace, which he had planted at Fort Frontenac, had been withered by blood, and the ground had been polluted." They demanded atonement for these injuries, and that Oureonharé, with his captive companions, should be sent back, previous to the liberation of the French prisoners. Oninthio would then be at liberty, they said, to plant again the tree of liberty, but not in the same place.

3. Two circumstances emboldened the Iroquois to take so high a tone at this period. The first







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was, that in consequence of the revolution in England, the cause of James II. was warmly embraced by the French, and the two kingdoms were at open war. On this account, the Indians could depend upon the cordial co-operation of the English. The second was, that they were engaged in a treaty with the Ottawas, for a better market for their furs.

4. Frontenac, finding his attempts at negotiation fruitless, resolved to act with such vigour, as to humble the Iroquois. He therefore collected his allies, and divided them amongst his regular troops, and several English settlements were surprised and pillaged—Schenectady, the frontier town of New York, was attacked by a party of one hundred French, and a number of Indians; the fort and every house were pillaged and burnt, and all the horrors of Indian warfare let loose upon the inhabitants. The English accounts say that sixty-three men, women and children, were massacred in cold blood.

5. His next care was to send detachments, to convey to Montreal, the furs, which had been stored at Michilimackinac. This they effected, and a large party, who attempted to attack them, was completely defeated. Notwithstanding these successes, the Iroquois maintained the same hostility and haughtiness. The old allies of the French, seeing them resume their former energy, determined to prefer them to the English. The Ottawas owned that they had made some progress in a negotiation with the English, but, that as soon as they heard of the return of "their ancient father," they had broken it off. The Hurons

denied having entered into any treaty, which could detach them from the "beloved Oninithio."

6. The attention of Frontenac was called, in the autumn of this year, from the Indians to the English, who had determined to strike a blow, which, they hoped, would deprive the French of all their possessions in America. This was a plan of attack on Canada, which was carried out by the English colonists, at an expense of £15,000. It was two-fold: first, by land, and inland navigation on the southern frontier, and second by a fleet sent from Boston to attack Quebec.

7. The squadron, under the command of Sir William Phipps, appeared as far up the River as Tadousac, before the alarm reached Quebec. Frontenac immediately hastened to strengthen the defences of the place, which consisted of rude embankments of timber and earth, and to put it into as good condition, as it was possible for him to do in so short a time.

8. On the 16th of October, the squadron, consisting of thirty-four vessels of different descriptions, advanced as far as Beauport. Sir William Phipps immediately sent a flag of truce on shore, to summon the town to surrender. This was gallantly rejected by Frontenac. That officer, who was a man of great pride, lived at the time in the castle of St. Louis, amidst all the splendour he could possibly surround himself with. Being resolved to astonish the English officer, who was sent on shore with the flag of truce, he caused him to be met by a French major, who placed a bandage over his eyes, and conducted him by a very circuitous route to the castle. Every delusion was prac-

tised, to make him believe that he was in the midst of a numerous garrison. On arriving at the castle, the bandage was removed, and he found himself in the presence of the governor general, the intendant, the bishop, and a large staff of French officers in full uniform, who were clustered together in the middle of the hall. With the greatest self-possession, the young officer presented to Frontenac, a summons to surrender in the name of William and Mary, king and queen of England. Frontenac gave a most spirited answer, refusing to acknowledge any king of England but James II. The Englishman wished to have his answer in writing. Frontenac peremptorily refused, saying "I am going to answer your master by the cannon's mouth. He shall be taught that this is not the manner in which a person of my rank ought to be summoned." The bandage being replaced, the officer was conducted with the same mysteries, to his boat, and was no sooner on board the admiral's vessel, than the batteries began to play upon the fleet.

9. On the 18th, fifteen hundred English troops landed near the river St Charles, but not without sustaining great loss from the constant fire kept up by the French from amongst the rocks and bushes. Four of the largest vessels were anchored opposite the town, and commenced a bombardment; but the fire from the batteries was directed with such effect, as to compel them to remove up the river beyond Cape Diamond. A sharp skirmish took place on the 19th, and on the 20th, an action was fought, in which the French made a gallant stand and compelled the English to re-

treat to Beauport, leaving their cannon and ammunition. Two days after, they re-embarked and returned to Boston.

10. Owing to the bad management of Sir William Phipps, this expedition was attended with great loss of life, seven or eight of his vessels being wrecked in the St. Lawrence. The expedition against Montreal did not take place at the appointed time, owing to a want of concert between the parties, and Frontenac was thus enabled to concentrate all his strength, and oppose the plans of the English with vigilance and success.

CHAPTER VI.

DIVISIONS.

- I. *Continuation of the Administration of M. de Frontenac, 1691.*—II. *Administration of M. de Caillières, 1698.*—III. *Administration of M. de Vaudreuil, 1703.*

I. CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE FRONTENAC, 1691.—1. During the year 1691, the Iroquois, with their English and native allies, advanced along the river Sorel, or Richelieu, to attack Montreal. De Caillières, a very able officer, then held the command of that city. He had assembled nearly eight hundred Indians, in addition to his own countrymen, and the assailants, after a very sharp contest, were obliged to retreat. They burnt thirty houses and barns, and carried off several prisoners, whom they put to the most cruel torture.

2. At length, however, de Frontenac, by the unrelenting vigour of his measures, secured the defence of the colony so far, that, in 1692, the inhabitants were enabled to cultivate their lands, and the fur trade was renewed and carried on with considerable advantage.

3. In the beginning of 1694, the Iroquois made overtures of peace. Two Onondagoes arrived at Montreal, and asked the governor if certain deputies, who were on their way, would be received. Though they were answered in the affirmative, several months elapsed before they appeared. They were well received, and brought several belts with them, one of which expressed the most friendly disposition, and solicited the restoration of the fort at Cataragui.

4. On their return home, Oureonharé accompanied them. When he came back, he brought with him several persons of distinction, who had been long held in captivity by the Indians. Though the first belts brought by the deputies was friendly, the others were obscure, and all attempts to obtain an explanation were fruitless. All that was contemplated, merely seemed to be "to suspend the hatchet." The Count rejected all the belts except one, declaring that unless more friendly sentiments were entertained, he could not long suspend the threatened blow.

5. Unwilling to come to an open rupture with a people who could muster three thousand warriors, he endeavoured to gain time. In the meanwhile, he re-established the fort at Cataragui, and strengthened the outposts, intending in the summer to commence more active measures.

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6. At length, in June, 1696, all the forces that could be mustered at Cataraqui marched into the canton of Onondago. On reaching a lake, they found, suspended from a tree, two bundles of rushes, which intimated that fourteen hundred and thirty-four warriors were waiting to engage them. They sailed across the lake immediately, and formed themselves, in regular order of battle, expecting to engage their enemies. Dé Caillières commanded the left wing, the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, the right ; and De Frontenac, then seventy-six years of age, was carried in the centre in an elbow chair. The Five Nations, however, did not appear, and their principal fortress was found reduced to ashes. It soon, indeed, became evident, that the Indians had determined to let them march through their country unmolested.

7. The Onondas sent deputies to Frontenac, but he would accept nothing short of unconditional surrender. De Vaudreuil marched into their country, and laid it waste. It had been determined to treat the Cayugas in the same manner, but the Count returned rather suddenly to Montreal, for which the French writers severely censure him. He might, it is thought, have completely humbled the Iroquois at this time. He could not, however, be prevailed upon to destroy the canton of the Goyoguin (or Cayugas), of which his friend Oureonharé was chief.

8. The shameful manner in which the Indian allies of the French were treated, with regard to their chief source of wealth, the fur trade, gave continual cause of complaints and discontent. This traffic was carried on by an adventurous but

desperate race, called "*coursurs de bois*." It was a strict monopoly, the merchants fitting out the *coursurs* with canoes and merchandize, and reaping profits so ample, that furs to the value of 8000 crowns were procured by French goods worth 1000 crowns.

9. As soon as the Indians found out the true value of their commodities, they made loud and incessant complaints. In order to conciliate them, it was proposed that they should bring their own furs, and dispose of them at Montreal. The governor, however, and the other members of the administration, objected, that this would bring the Indian allies, from the retirement of their forests, into the immediate neighbourhood of the Five Nations, and of the British; and they dreaded that, while the profits of the fur trade would be lost, a general confederation of the tribes might be effected.

10. In the meantime, the Iroquois continued the war with vigour, though both they and the English began to wish for peace. Negotiations were, however, entered into with them, through Oureonharé, in whom Frontenac placed great and deserved confidence, but his sudden death at Quebec retarded them. Their success was, however, secured by the treaty of peace signed at Ryswick, September 12th, 1697, and the English and French governors mutually entered into arrangements for maintaining harmony among the Indians. The anxious desire manifested by both nations to secure the friendship of the Iroquois, flattered that bold and deceitful people, and gave them an exalted opinion of themselves. The object of both

the French and the English should have been to diminish their power, but this rather tended to increase their consequence and conceit.

11. Soon after the conclusion of peace, Louis Count de Frontenac died in the seventy-eighth year of his age, upwards of twenty of which he had spent in Canada. His great personal abilities preserved this colony to France, and always secured to him the confidence of the king, the respect of his officers, and the esteem of the Indians. He was buried in the Recollet church at Quebec, which formerly stood near the site of the present English cathedral. The only memorial of him now to be found in the city, is in the street which was called, from his family name, Buade street.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE CAILLIERES, 1698.—1. Frontenac was succeeded by De Caillières, who had been for some time governor of Montreal. He administered the affairs of the colony with more steadiness and prudence, and with equal vigour and address, and, in 1700, effected a general pacification amongst the Indian tribes. Upon the exchange of prisoners which took place at this period, a most surprising and mortifying fact transpired. The natives eagerly sought their homes; the greater part of the French captives, however, were found to have contracted such an attachment to the wild freedom of the woods, that neither the commands of the king, nor the entreaties of their friends, could induce them to quit their Indian associates.

2. Peace had scarcely been concluded between the savage tribes, when it was broken by their

civilized neighbours. The succession of Philip of Anjou to the throne of Spain, gave rise to a long and eventful war between France and Spain. It was begun by Louis XIV., with every prospect of giving law to all Europe. Instead of this, the exploits of our great Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the fields of Blenheim and Ramilies reduced him to the lowest condition, and at one time seemed to place his throne in peril. The French colonists were thus left to their own resources, while England conceived the bold design of uniting within her territory, the whole of North America.

2. The lamented death of De Caillières, its able governor, placed Canada in a critical state, and endangered the French power in the colony.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE VAUDREUIL, 1703.—1. The Count de Vaudreuil, who succeeded, proved himself worthy of his high office, and for several years managed to prevent the colonists from being molested, and to cherish the trade and cultivation of the country. In 1708, he carried warlike operations into the British frontier settlements, having previously negotiated for the neutrality of the Iroquois, who were flattered by being treated as an independent power. Little success, however, attended these operations, and he was soon compelled again to resume a defensive position.

2. The cruel persecutions of the Protestants in France, caused, at this time, a religious animosity to be added to the hatred entertained towards the French. This unfortunately encouraged a spirit

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of discord amongst the colonists themselves. A people, like the New Englanders, who had themselves but just escaped from persecution, could not look with indifference upon their persecuted French Protestant brethren. Some of the persons in power amongst them, however, did not sympathize in this sentiment, and estrangement from each other, and opposition to authority encreased daily.

3. During all the changes which took place in the colonies, it is surprising how the Iroquois contrived to preserve their neutrality. The situation of their country between the French and English possessions contributed to this neutrality, as they had it in their power to gain information on both sides. The court that was paid to them by both powers, probably fostered in them habits of dissimulation. When the English called the Five Nations to assist them against the French, they showed the greatest unwillingness. They alleged, that "when they concluded a treaty, they intended to keep it, but that the Europeans seemed to enter into such engagements, solely for the purpose of breaking them;" and one old chief, with the rude freedom of his country, intimated that "the nations were both drunk."

4. In 1709, a person of the name of Vetch laid before the court of Queen Anne, a plan for the conquest of Canada, and was supplied with authority and resources, supposed to be sufficient for its accomplishment. The English forces which had been destined for the St. Lawrence, were, however, required in Portugal; and thus the Marquis de Vaudreuil had time to make better preparations for defence.

5. The British, in the meantime, had occupied Lakes George and Champlain, and erected forts. But the Iroquois treacherously deceived them, and attempted to poison the water they drank. They immediately abandoned the enterprise, and returned to New York, after burning their canoes, and reducing their forts to ashes.

6. Canada now enjoyed a short interval of repose, though it was understood that the English were making active preparations for a fresh expedition, and were sparing no pains to secure the co-operation of the Five Nations. At this time, the French were engaged in a desperate struggle with an Indian nation, called the Outagamis, or Foxes. These people, who dwelt in the upper territory, were at last reduced to the necessity of humbly soliciting terms of peace, but the French were persuaded by their savage auxiliaries, to push matters to the last extremity, and this unfortunate tribe was nearly exterminated.

7. A combined land and sea expedition against Canada took place in 1711. This expedition was shamefully managed, and the British fleet, owing to tempestuous weather, and ignorance of the coast, met with so many disasters that it was obliged to return to Boston. They lost at the Seven Islands, near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in one day, eight vessels, and eight hundred and eighty-four officers, soldiers and seamen.

8. The restoration of peace between France and England, by the treaty of Utrecht, took place in 1713, by which France retained Canada, but ceded Acadia and Newfoundland, and made over to Great Britain all her claims to the sovereignty

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of the Five Nations. This once more left the colony an interval of rest, which lasted ten years, during which her trade and resources were greatly increased. The Marquis de Vaudreuil availed himself of the peace, to strengthen the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal, the training of the military, amounting to 5000 in a population of 25,000, was carefully attended to, and barracks were constructed. An assessment was levied on the inhabitants for the support of the troops and the erection of fortifications. During the remainder of M. de Vaudreuil's administration, which was terminated by his death in 1725, the province prospered under his vigilant, firm and just government.

9. Charlevoix, a French traveller, visited Canada in 1720 and 1721, and gives a most interesting description of the country. Quebec then contained about seven thousand inhabitants, both the upper and lower towns were built, and the view from the summit of the rock, when the shores should be cultivated, he anticipated could not be equalled. The society was extremely agreeable, and the French language spoken in its greatest purity. The military officers, and the noblesse, however, under this gay exterior, concealed great poverty. They considered that their English neighbours knew better how to accumulate wealth than they did, but were quite ignorant how to enjoy it, whilst they understood thoroughly the most elegant and agreeable modes of spending it. The only employment suited to their taste was the fur trade, and little fortunes were occasionally made, but they were in such haste to expend

these in pleasure and display, that he compares them to little hillocks of sand in the deserts of Africa, which rise and disappear almost at the same instant.

10. The patient and laborious pursuits of agriculture had, at this time, drawn little attention; the lumber trade was yet in its infancy; and the absence of gold and silver had always caused New France to be regarded as of little importance. The coasts of the St. Lawrence were already laid out in seigneuries, and tolerably cultivated. On the river Becancour, dwelt a baron bearing the title of that river, and holding the office of inspector of highways, though he lived almost in a desert. Three Rivers was an agreeable place, containing about eight hundred inhabitants; the iron mines had not yet been worked, though they had been for some time discovered.

11. Coasting along the southern shore of Lake St. Peter, he made particular observations on the district of St. Francis, where, though the land was of excellent quality, he found the farmers few and poor. Of the beauty of the island and city of Montreal, he speaks in terms of great admiration, as indeed most subsequent visitors have done. He makes no estimate of the population, but we know, from other sources, that in 1720 it did not exceed three thousand, though both the upper and lower parts of the town had been built, and a suburb had been commenced. The neighbouring villages of Sault St. Louis and Montmagny were inhabited by friendly Indians, who served as barriers against their more savage countrymen.

12. Above Montreal, only detached stations for

defence and trade existed, and he passed with his suite, through the rapids, to Lake Ontario, in Indian canoes. At fort Cataraqui, now Kingston, his description gives no intimation of the existence of cultivation or settlement. His voyage along the southern shore, performed in slender canoes, obliged him to follow every winding, and often to sail many miles out of the direct way.

13. At length he reached the river Niagara, and came to a cottage which was inhabited by the *Sieur de Joncaire*. Here he found several officers of rank, and a few soldiers, but apparently little cultivation.

14. Charlevoix of course, visited the Falls, which must have been somewhat different then, than they now are, if we may trust to the representation given of them by *Father Hennepin*, who was there about forty years before Charlevoix. This sketch represents a projecting rock upon the west, or Canadian side of the river, which turned a part of the water upon the main fall. Nothing of this kind now exists, therefore a change must have taken place, but of what amount, no monuments remain to point out. The general opinion is, that they have receded considerably, and this opinion is borne out by *Professor Lyell*, and the principal geologists of Canada and the United States.

15. The Indians carried the canoes of the party from the river below, to the river above the Falls, and after viewing these amazing cataracts with great delight, they embarked and proceeded to Lake Erie. Charlevoix speaks of the climate with rapture, and says that, as he sailed along the

Canadian shore, he found "water clear as the purest fountain, abundance of game, and a beautiful landscape, bounded by the noblest forests in the world."

16. Five days sail along these lovely shores, brought him to Detroit. He regarded this as the most beautiful and fruitful part of all Canada. A French fort had been erected fifteen years before, but various untoward accidents had reduced it to almost nothing. Then he proceeded to Michillimackinac, near the adjoining Lakes, Huron, Michigan and Superior. He does not appear to have visited Lake Superior, which has indeed been, till lately, verly little known—now, however, it attracts the attention of the whole continent, vast mines of the richest copper having been recently found, both on the Canadian and United States' shores. Like the other places mentioned in his voyage, Michillimackinac was a mere fort, surrounded by an Indian village. It appears, indeed, from his whole description, that, above Montreal, there was nothing at this time which could be called a colony.

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CHAPTER VII.

DIVISIONS.

- I. Administration of the Marquis de Beauharnois, 1726.—*
II. Administration of M. de Galissoniere, 1747.—M. de
Jonquiere, 1749,—and temporarily of the Baron de
Longueuil.—III. Administration of M. du Quesne, 1752,
—IV. Administration of M de Vaudreuil, 1755.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF M. DE BEAUHARNOIS, 1726.—1. The death of the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1725 was deservedly lamented by the Canadians. He was succeeded in 1726 by the Marquis de Beauharnois. His ambitious administration excited greatly the alarm of the English colonists of New York and New England.

2. Beauharnois continued in power twenty years, and diligently employed himself in promoting the interests of the colony. He planned an enterprise to cross America to the South Sea, which did not succeed. He erected also the important fort at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, with several other forts at different places for the purpose of keeping the English within the Alleghany mountains, and preventing their approach to the lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and their tributary streams.

3. The war between Great Britain and France led to the reduction, in 1745, of Cape Breton, by a British naval and military force, assisted by the provincial troops of the New England colonies.

The successful battle of Fontenoy in Europe, however, roused the martial spirit of the Canadians, to attempt the re-conquest of Nova Scotia in 1746 and 1747, in which they failed, and the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, suspended further hostilities.

4. Commissioners were then appointed to settle a boundary line between the British and French territories in North America. The Canadian government immediately proceeded to survey the projected line of demarcation with a great display of military pomp, calculated to impress, on the minds of the Indians, the idea that France would assert her right to the limits marked. Leaden plates, bearing the arms of France, were sunk at such distances, upon this line, as the Canadian governor, in his liberality, pleased to assign to England, and the whole ceremony was conducted with much formality. Such an imprudent step seriously alarmed the Indians, and terminated in their active co-operation with the English for the utter expulsion of the French from North America.

5. About this time, a royal edict directed that no country houses should be built, but on farms of one acre and a half in front and forty back. This law had the effect of confining the population along the banks of the river, and the whole shore from Quebec to Montreal was soon settled with cultivated farms. A favourable change took place too in the fur trade—a more liberal and equitable system appears to have been adopted. A large annual fair was opened at Montreal, under judicious regulations, and it became the general centre of this traffic.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNT DE GALISSONIERE, 1747.—1. The Count de la Galissoniere, a nobleman of great acquirements succeeded M. de Beauharnois, in 1747. He was superseded by the Sieur de la Jonquiere in 1749, who was succeeded temporarily by the Baron de Longueuil, until the arrival of the Marquis du Quesne, as governor general.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARQUIS DU QUESNE, 1752.—1. Du Quesne appears, more openly than any other governor, to have carried on the system of encroaching on the British colonies. So far did he proceed, that the fort at Pittsburg, bearing his name, was erected within the confines of Virginia.

2. The British immediately erected another in the immediate vicinity, which they quaintly termed Necessity, to this a garrison was dispatched from Virginia, under the command of George Washington, whose name afterwards became so illustrious, and who then held a lieutenant colonel's commission in the British army. Washington, on his march to assume the command of fort Necessity, was met by a party from fort Du Quesne under M. de Jumonville, who peremptorily forbade the English to proceed further. The mandate was answered by a burst of indignation, and a volley of musquetry, which killed Jumonville and several of his men. The French at fort du Quesne, however, quickly commenced offensive hostilities, invested Necessity, and obliged Washington to capitulate.

3. A great alarm was now spread through the English settlements, and a plan of common de-

fence was brought forward, in a convention held at Albany in July, 1754. At this meeting Benjamin Franklin proposed a general union of the Colonies to resist the French. Though not then acted upon, this document was the basis of the federal union subsequently formed for the overthrow of the British dominion in the present United States.

1754 4. England was, at this time, preparing for an open war with France, which the ambition of Frederick of Prussia, and the state of Europe soon rendered general. A strong fleet, with troops was dispatched from France to re-inforce Quebec; an English fleet pursued it, but succeeded in capturing only two frigates, with the engineers and troops on board, on the banks of Newfoundland.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SIEUR DE VAUDREUIL, 1755.—1. The Marquis du Quesne having resigned, was succeeded by the Sieur de Vaudreuil, the last French governor in Canada. This administration was auspiciously opened by the defeat of the brave but rash General Braddock, in one of the defiles of the Alleghany mountains. Braddock, unaccustomed to Indian warfare, neglected every precaution of scouts and outposts, and refused to make proper preparations for meeting the French and their Indian allies. When the British had entered a gorge, where retreat was impossible, they poured upon them, from their ambuscade, a deadly fire, under which numbers of the unfortunate soldiers fell. Braddock himself was killed, and the remainder of the

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army was saved only by the intrepidity of Colonel George Washington, who now for the first time distinguished himself, and won back the laurels he had lost at fort Necessity.

2. These troops having afterwards joined the provincial force, under Generals Johnson, Lyman, and Shirley, repulsed an attack made by the French under Baron Dieskau. After a battle of four hours duration, the French retreated to Crown Point, with the loss of one thousand men, and the capture of their leader, who was severely wounded.

3. This success restored the drooping spirits of the British army, and these battles helped to train the colonists for those contests, which they were to wage with those very men, by whose side they now fought hand to hand against the French. Little did Washington then contemplate the destiny that awaited him.

4. France, now fully aware of the importance of Canada, sent out a chosen body of troops under the command of the gallant and experienced Marquis de Montcalm. He obtained a series of successes, terminating in the reduction of the important British forts of Oswego, and fort Edward near Lake George. This victory was stained by the barbarous murder of near two thousand English prisoners, by the Indian allies of the French. This monstrous deed completely roused the indignation of the English, and led to those mighty preparations, which finally destroyed the power of France in America.

5. As some compensation for these losses—the fortified and garrisoned town of Louisburg, in the

island of Cape Breton, was taken in the most gallant manner by the English army under General Amherst, and Brigadier General Wolfe, the future conqueror of Canada. In 1758, fort Frontenac near Kingston, and fort Du Quesne near the Ohio river, were captured by the colonists.

6. The campaign of 1759, was opened with a plan of combined operations, by sea, and land. Canada was to be invaded at three different points, by generals of high talent. The commander in chief, General Amherst, undertook the reduction of the forts at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He was to cross Lake Champlain, and proceeding along the Richelieu, was to reach the St. Lawrence, and join the other army before Quebec. The force destined to proceed by sea to Quebec, was under the command of the heroic General Wolfe. General Prideaux, with another army, and a large body of friendly Indians under Sir William Johnson, was appointed to reduce the fort at Niagara.

7. Wolfe's army, amounting to about eight thousand men, was conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, and landed in two divisions on the island of Orleans, on the 27th of June. The Marquis de Montcalm made vigorous preparations for defending Quebec. His armed force consisted of about thirteen thousand men, of whom, six battalions were regulars, and the remainder well disciplined Canadian militia, with some cavalry and Indians. He ranged these forces from the river St. Charles, to the Falls of Montmorency, with the view of opposing the landing of the British.

8. Wolfe first attempted the entrenchment of Montmorency, landing his troops under cover of the

fire from the ships of war, but he was gallantly repulsed by the French. In consequence of this repulse, he sent dispatches to England, stating, that he had doubts of being able to reduce Quebec during that campaign. His prospects indeed were not encouraging,—the great stronghold kept up an incessant fire from its almost inaccessible position, bristling with guns, defended by a superior force, and inhabited by a hostile population. Above the city, steep banks rendered landing almost impossible; below, the country for eight miles, was embarrassed by two rivers, many redoubts, and watchful Indians. A part of the fleet lay above the town, the remainder in the north channel, between the island of Orleans and Montmorency.

9. Soon after this repulse, however, Wolfe roused his brave and vigorous spirit, called a council of war, and proposed, it is generally said at the instigation of his second in command, general Townsend, to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest part of the fortress. The council acceded to this daring proposal, and their heroic commander commenced his preparations; in the meanwhile, making such active demonstrations against Montcalm's position, that the French still believed it to be his main object.

10. On the 11th of September, the greater part of the troops landed, and marched up the south shore opposite Quebec,—forded the river Etchemin—and embarked on board the men of war and transports which lay above the town. On the 12th, the ships of war sailed nine miles up the river, to Cap Rouge. This feint deceived Montcalm, and he detached de Bourgoinville, who with his army of reserve, pro-

ceeded still farther up the river to prevent the English from landing. During the night, the English troops dropped silently down the river, with the current, in boats, and at four o'clock in the morning began to land.

11. It is surprising how the troops contrived to land, as the French had posted sentries along the shore, to challenge boats and give the alarm. The first boat was questioned, when Captain Donald M'Donald, one of Frazer's Highlanders, who was perfectly well acquainted with the French language and customs, answered to "*Qui vive ?*" which is their challenge, the word "*La France*"—when the sentinel demanded "*A quel regiment ?*" the captain replied, "*De la Reine,*" which he knew by accident to be one of those commanded by De Bourgainville. The soldier took it for granted that it was an expected convoy, and saying "*Passe,*" the boats proceeded without further question. One of the sentries more wary than the rest, running down to the water's edge called out, "*Pourquoi est ce que vous ne parlez pas plus haut ?*" to which the captain answered in a soft tone of voice "*Tais-toi, nous serons entendus.*" Thus cautioned, the sentry retired, and the boats proceeded without further altercation, and landed at the spot now celebrated as "Wolfe's Cove."

12. General Wolfe was one of the first on shore, and on seeing the difficulty of ascending the precipice, observed familiarly to Captain M'Donald "I don't believe there is any possibility of getting up, but you must do your endeavour." Indeed the precipice here was so steep, that there seemed no possibility of scaling it, but the Highlanders, grasp-

the bushes which grew on its face ascended the woody precipice with courage and dexterity. They dislodged a small body of troops that defended a narrow pathway up the bank ; and a few more mounting, the general drew up the rest in order as they arrived. With great exertion they reached the summit, and in a short time, Wolfe had his whole army drawn up in regular order on the plains above.

13. Montcalm struck with this unexpected movement, concluded, that unless Wolfe could be driven from this position Quebec was lost. Hoping probably that only a detachment had as yet reached it, he lost his usual prudence and forbearance, and finding that his opponent had gained so much by hazarding all, he with an infatuation for which it is difficult to account, resolved to meet the British army.

14. He crossed the St. Charles on the 13th, sallying forth from a strong fortress, without field artillery—without even waiting the return of Bourgainville who with two thousand men, formed a corps of observation,—before he could concentrate his forces, advanced with haste and precipitation, and commenced a most gallant attack, when within about two hundred and fifty yards of the English line. The English moved forward regularly, firing steadily, until within thirty or forty yards of the French, when they gave a general volley which did great execution. The English had only a light cannon, which the sailors had dragged up the heights with ropes. The sabre, therefore, and the bayonet decided the day. The agile Scotch Highlanders, with their stout claymores, served the purposes of cavalry, and the steady fire of the

English Fusileers compensated, in some degree, for the want of artillery.

15. The heroism of Montcalm was as conspicuous as that of his illustrious opponent,—both headed their men,—both rushed with eagerness where the battle raged most fiercely. Often by their personal prowess and example did they change the fortune of the moment. Both were repeatedly wounded, but still fought on with enthusiasm. And, at last, both these gallant commanders fell mortally wounded, whilst advancing to the last deadly charge at the head of their respective columns.

16. Wolfe was first wounded in the wrist. He immediately wrapped a handkerchief round his arm, and, putting himself at the head of his grenadiers, led them on to the charge. He was then struck with a second ball, but still pressed on, when, just as the enemy were about to give way, he received a third ball in the breast and groin, and sank. When they raised him from the ground, he tried with his faint hand to clear the death-mist from his eyes. He could not see how the battle went, and was sinking to the earth, when the cry "They run!" "They run!" arrested his fleeting spirit. "Who run?" asked the dying hero. "The French," replied his supporter, "they give way everywhere." "What!" said he, "do they run already? now God be praised,—I die happy;" and so saying, the youthful victor breathed his last. Such was the death of Wolfe, at the early age of thirty-five, when but few men begin even to appear on the theatre of great events.

17. There is a small monument on the place of

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his death, with the date, and this inscription, "Here Wolfe died victorious." He was too precious to be left even on the field of his glory ;—England, jealous of his ashes, laid them with his father's in Greenwich, the town in which he was born. The news of these events reached Britain but forty-eight hours later than the first discouraging despatch, and spread universal joy for the great victory, and sorrow for its price. Throughout broad England were illuminations and songs of triumph ; one country village was, however, silent and still,—there Wolfe's widowed mother mourned her only son.

18. Wolfe is described as of a handsome and robust person, with fair complexion and sandy hair, possessing a countenance calm, resolute, and beaming with intelligence. He was to have been married on his return from Quebec, to a most amiable and accomplished young lady. Six years after his death, she became the wife of the last Duke of Bolton, and died in 1809. A very interesting and beautiful monument is erected to the memory of Wolfe in Westminster Abbey.

19. The chivalrous Montcalm also died nobly. When his wounds were pronounced mortal, he expressed his thankfulness that he should die before the surrender of Quebec. On being visited by the commander of the garrison, M. de Ramzay, and by the commandant De Rousselon, he entreated them to endeavour to secure the retreat of the army beyond Cap Rouge. On De Ramzay's pressing to receive his commands, he refused to interfere, and addressed himself to his religious duties, passing the rest of the night with the bishop and his confessor.

20. Before he died, he paid the victorious army this magnanimous compliment, "Since it has been my misfortune to be discomfited and mortally wounded, it is a great satisfaction to me to be vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy." Almost his last act was to write a letter, recommending the French prisoners to the generosity of their victors. He died at five o'clock on the morning of the 14th of September, and was buried in an excavation, made by the bursting of a shell within the precincts of the Ursuline convent.

21. The battle had scarcely closed before Bourgainville appeared in sight; but the fate of Canada was decided, the critical moment was gone. He retired to Pointe aux Trembles, where he encamped, and thence he retreated to Three Rivers and Montreal. Had all the French forces been concentrated under Montcalm, it is doubtful if the heroism of the British troops could have secured the victory ---so great was the valour displayed. On the 17th a flag of truce came out of the city, and on the 18th a capitulation was effected on honourable terms to the French, who were not made prisoners, but conveyed home to their own country. General Murray then assumed the command.

22. It is universally conceded that the Scotch Highlanders contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise. The French had formed the most frightful and absurd notions of the "Sauvages d'Ecosse," as they called them. They believed that they would neither give nor take quarter; that they were so nimble, that, as no man could catch them, so nobody could escape them; that no one had a chance against their broad swords; and

that, with a ferocity natural to savages, they made no prisoners, sparing neither man, woman, nor child.

23. Well was Great Britain rewarded at Quebec for the wise measures she had adopted of employing the Highland clans. They were composed of some of the bravest and noblest of men. They lay under the imputation of disloyalty from having taken part with Charles Stuart in the rebellion of 1745; but gladly entered into the British service, and embraced the opportunity of proving their attachment to the more moderate and grateful house of Brunswick. The command of these forces was given to officers chosen from amongst the most esteemed Scottish families; a hardy and intrepid race of men was thus drawn into the army, who served the crown with fidelity, fought with valour, and conquered for England in every part of the world.

24. The battalion at Quebec was commanded by the Honourable Simon Fraser, son of that Lord Lovat who was beheaded for high treason. Eight hundred of the men belonged to his own estate, and six hundred and sixty were added by the gentlemen of the country around; so that the battalion, commanded by "the Master of Lovat," consisted of fourteen hundred and sixty men. They formed a splendid body, wore the full Highland costume, winter and summer, even in this rigorous climate; their arms were the musket and broad sword, whilst many wore the dirk. In all their movements they were attended by their chaplain, the Rev. Robert Macpherson. The temperance and moderation of their behaviour soon overcame prejudice, and pro-

duced everywhere a favourable impression as to "the sons of the mountain."

25. The capture of Quebec may be said to have decided the fate of the French dominion in Canada. In a short time General Amherst, with his large force, reduced the strong forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux, aided by Sir William Johnson and his Indians, took Niagara.

26. We have dwelt on this memorable period of our history at more length than usual, because we wish every child in Canada to know how our dominion here was won, and why it is, that the flag of "dear old England" now floats over the walls of Quebec.

PART III.

CANADA UNDER THE BRITISH.

COLONIAL HISTORY EXTENDING FROM THE CONQUEST
OF QUEBEC, 1759, TO THE UNION OF THE
PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER
CANADA, 1840, A PERIOD OF
EIGHTY-ONE YEARS.

CHAPTER I.

DIVISIONS.

I. History, from the Conquest of Quebec, 1759, to the Treaty of Paris, 1763.—II. From the Treaty of Paris, 1763, to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, 1774.—III. From the Declaration of Independence, 1774, to the Declaration of War, 1812.

I. GENERAL HISTORY FROM THE CONQUEST OF QUEBEC, 1759, TO THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.—1. At the time when Canada came into the possession of the British, the population amounted

to 65,000 persons. They consisted chiefly of cultivators, a frugal, industrious, and moral race, and a *noblesse*, who, though poor, were very much respected. There was besides a considerable body of Indians, who were converted to the Roman Catholic faith.

2. The terms in favour of the French residents were faithfully, and even liberally, fulfilled by the British government. Civil and religious liberty was granted to the Canadians, and great forbearance and generosity were displayed by the captors to the conquered. Unfortunately, however, all offices were confined to British subjects. These then consisted of military men and traders, many of whom were ill fitted for so important a station. They showed too often a bigoted spirit and a contemptuous disposition towards the old inhabitants, including the *noblesse*.

3. General Murray, who had succeeded to the command, notwithstanding this feeling on the part of the British officials, strenuously protected the Canadians, without regard to the complaints made against him to the ministry at home; and by this impartial conduct gained their confidence. For sometime after the capitulation the people were governed by military tribunals; but, soon after the conclusion of the peace, which left to France no trace of power in North America, new courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction were established, in which the laws of England were introduced.

4. The Canadians were so gratified with the change which they experienced in coming under the British rule, that when George II. died towards the end of the year 1760, all the French in Canada of

any distinction went into mourning. Though the conquest of Canada was accomplished during his reign, yet so uncertain is life that he only lived to hear of this great accession to his empire. In the midst of the hearty rejoicings of the people, he was suddenly seized with illness, and expired in the 77th year of his age.

5. His Majesty George III. had the gratification of receiving the homage of his new subjects. The Chevalier Chaussegros de Lery and his lady were the first of his Canadian subjects that had the honour of being presented at court. The young and gallant monarch, on receiving Madame de Lery, who was a very beautiful woman, observed to her, "If all the ladies of Canada are as handsome as yourself, I have indeed made a conquest."

6. In the month of April the French army, which had been collected in the neighbourhood of Montreal under the command of the Chevalier de Levi, marched towards Quebec for the purpose of attacking and regaining it. A battle was fought in the vicinity on the 27th, and after a furious contest for two hours, General Murray being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to return to the city with the loss of one thousand men. If this general was guilty of any rashness in leaving his fortified position, he amply atoned for it by the vigour with which he placed Quebec in a state of defence, and held out against all opponents until the 15th of May, when a fleet with troops under Admiral Swanton arrived just in time to save the city, and compelled De Levi to retire with precipitation to Montreal.

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the danger imminent, determined to take his last stand on behalf of French dominion in this city, and for this purpose he called in all his detachments, thus concentrating his remaining strength. He moreover, enlarged the fortifications for the defence of the town, and converted sloops into armed vessels.

8. In the meantime, General Murray, with as many troops as could be spared from Quebec, advanced towards the point of attack. General Amherst, with the army from Oswego, approached in an opposite direction, both armies taking post near the city in one day. Colonel Haviland, with a strong detachment, lay on the south shore of the St. Lawrence opposite to Montreal. Thus De Vaudreuil found himself completely surrounded, and almost compelled to surrender.

9. On the 8th of September, he signed the capitulation, by which Montreal and the whole of Canada were transferred to British dominion. A few days afterwards the French troops were sent down to Quebec, and thence to France, not to serve again during the war. Thus was the last decisive act in the conquest of Canada performed without firing a gun, or the loss of a single life.

10. Vaudreuil obtained the most liberal stipulations for the good treatment of the people he had previously commanded, particularly for the free exercise of the Roman Catholic faith, and the preservation of the property belonging to the religious communities. He even demanded that the bishop should continue to be appointed by the French monarch; but this, of course, was refused. The possession of Canada, as well as of all the adjoining

countries, was confirmed to Britain by the treaty of Paris, signed on the 10th of May, 1763.

11. While the negotiations, which issued in this treaty, were pending, it seems that the murmurs of the French people, who did not like the idea of relinquishing Canada, reached the throne. The king immediately sent for his sagacious minister, the Duc de Choiseul, to remonstrate with him on the subject. That wily statesman advised the monarch to allow England to retain peaceable possession of Canada. He remarked that, if the English had as much wisdom as they ought to have, they would almost pay the French a subsidy to retain it; and he prophesied that the New England States, from the deep rooted abhorrence which they entertained towards monarchical government, would assert their independence as soon as a foreign enemy was removed from their neighbourhood. This prediction was too soon verified in the conduct of the British colonists in North America.

II. FROM THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1763, TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1774.—1. The population, from the time of the conquest, increased rapidly by the influx of British settlers. Trade with England was encouraged, and the capabilities of the country were more extensively explored; and the Canadians now indeed began to enjoy a liberty they had never before tasted, and a degree of prosperity which made them almost forget the shock they had sustained by the conduct of M. Bigot, the financier of the king of France, who had, by his speculation, almost ruined the mercatile portion of the colonists.

2. This intendant, as he was called, had the entire management of the finances of the colony in his hands, and took advantage of a paper currency, which had been faithfully redeemed for upwards of thirty years, and enjoyed unlimited credit to conceal his peculations. This paper currency had been given as payment for the expenses of the civil and military establishments, and passed freely, so that everything required by the French government could be procured with it. Suddenly, however, whilst the English were capturing the country by force of arms, the French monarch, as if resolved upon destroying the commerce and prospects of his subjects, refused to pay the bills of exchange passed by Bigot. By this act he involved in ruin not only all who possessed these bills, but all who possessed any paper currency. This amounted, at the period, to the immense sum of £4,000,000 sterling. The only compensation received for this large sum was four per cent. on the original value.

3. During this year Montreal suffered from a dreadful fire, which broke out in the house of one Livingston, and was occasioned by hot ashes being carried into the garret to make soap. The want of engines, and the prevalence of a very high wind, were favourable to the spreading of the conflagration, which was only stopped at last by pulling down a part of the Hopitale des Soeurs in Notre Dame Street. One hundred and eight houses were destroyed, and two hundred and fifteen families reduced to the greatest distress. This was in the lower town; but, three years afterwards, another fire broke out in the upper or western part of the town, which raged with incredible fury, until it had

consumed ninety houses, two churches, and a large charity-school. Nothing could exceed the kindness displayed towards the sufferers; a considerable sum was raised in England, and sent to their relief, but many were reduced to great poverty, notwithstanding all the efforts made to aid them. The population of Montreal was at this time about seven thousand.

4. In order to conciliate the Canadians, the English law, which had at first been introduced amongst them, was changed for the "*Coutume de Paris*," the ancient system to which they had been so long accustomed. The French language was also directed to be used in the law courts, and other changes were made, which could not fail to be gratifying to the Canadian people.

5. The momentous period, when the English colonists threw off their allegiance to the Mother country, rather than submit to be taxed without being represented in the Imperial Senate, now approached. The French Canadians, however, though pressing invited to assist, refused. They were aware of the blessings they enjoyed under the British government, and willingly submitted even to the Stamp Act, which caused so great a revolt amongst their neighbours.

III. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1774, TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR 1812.—1. The first Congress of what is now called "The United States," met in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. It is remarkable that one of their first objects after obtaining their own Independence was to attempt to seize on the country they had assisted England to conquer. It

is a singular fact that the money, which it was endeavoured to levy upon the New Englanders and their fellow colonists, and which in a great measure caused the rupture, was for the express purpose of defraying the great expenses incurred by England in the capture of Canada.

2. Having resolved to invade Canada, the Americans entered it in the fall of 1775 in two directions---by Lake Champlain and by the sources of the Kennebec River. The first division under General Montgomery was very successful. After obtaining possession of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. Johns, he advanced towards Montreal. His force was very considerable, while there were but few British soldiers in Canada. General Carleton, who succeeded General Murray in the military command, had been repulsed at Longueuil ; so that Montgomery had only to take possession of the city, which he did on the 19th of November. The naval force in the river, and all the military stores and provisions, were surrendered into his hands, and General Prescott, with the volunteers and soldiers, became prisoners of war. Finding plenty of woollen cloth in the city, General Montgomery took the opportunity of new-clothing his troops, who had suffered much from the severity of the weather.

3. The second division of the American army, under General Arnold, reached the St. Lawrence on the 9th of November. They had traversed, with dreadful fatigue, the forests and swamps in the District of Maine, and arrived at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, worn out and dispirited. Quebec was at this time defenceless : and, had General

Arnold been able to cross the river, that capital, and with it the territory of Canada, must have passed into the hands of the Americans. Fortunately all the shipping had been removed to the other side, and it was not until the 14th that he was able to cross over. He landed five hundred men at Wolfe's Cove, and waited near that place in the hope of being joined by Montgomery from Montreal.

4. General Carleton, the British Governor, was at this time occupied with his troops near Montreal in endeavouring to repulse Montgomery. The latter wished to effect a junction with General Arnold, that they might unitedly attack the fortress. Perceiving that the safety of the country depended upon the possession of Quebec, Carleton effected a masterly movement to reach that place. In this he was assisted by Captain Bouchette, of the Royal Navy, grand-father of the present Deputy Surveyor General of Canada, Joseph Bouchette, Esq., who conveyed him through the American forces by night in a canoe with muffled paddles. He arrived at the Citadel of Quebec on the 19th, whilst the Americans thought him busily engaged with Montgomery near Montreal.

5. General Carleton's arrival at Quebec was hailed with great joy by the Canadians, who vied with the oldest British soldiers in preparations for defence. The force under his command amounted to only eighteen hundred men. Not more than three hundred and fifty were regulars---of whom two hundred and thirty were Fraser's Highlanders, who had settled in the country, and were re-embodied under Colonel M'Lean. The remainder were

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four hundred and fifty seamen, and a gallant band composed of Canadian militia and artificers.

6. The American generals had now effected a junction of their forces, and summoned the fortress to surrender. This was at once rejected. After pushing the siege during the month of December, without any prospect of success, Montgomery determined upon making a night-attack. This intention soon became known to General Carleton, who made every preparation to defeat the enemy. The governor, with the officers and gentlemen off duty, took up their quarters for several days at the Recollet Convent, where they slept in their clothes.

7. During this month's seige the American riflemen kept up an unintermitting fire upon the sentinels, and threw from forty to fifty shells every night into the city. The inhabitants became so accustomed to the occurrences of a seige that they ceased to regard them with alarm, all joining cheerfully in bearing arms and performing the duty of soldiers.

8. Two strong parties were formed on 31st December---one under Montgomery, the other under Arnold, whose local knowledge of Quebec was accurate. They were to advance from opposite sides and meet at the foot of Mountain Street ; then force Prescott gate and reach the upper town.

9. The beseigers approached the City with the most careful silence, aided by the raging of a furious storm. Advancing by the road which winds round the face of the rock, the army was crowded into the narrow pass which led to the gate. Notwithstanding every precaution the confused noise of the approaching troops rose above the conflict of the elements, and struck the watchful ear of the

outer sentinel, who, receiving no answer to his challenge, roused the British guard.

10. The party, who defended the battery, consisted of Canadian militia, with nine British seamen to work the guns. They kept a close watch, and, as soon as the day broke, discovered the troops marching in the snow. Orders were given to make no movement; and the Americans, having halted at the distance of fifty yards, sent forward an officer to reconnoitre. On his return the troops marched forward with a quickness and precision deserving the highest praise. The English then opened a tremendous fire from the artillery which commanded the path; the groans which succeeded, plainly revealed the enemy; and it was not, until every sound in answer to their fire had died away, that they ceased their cannonade.

11. The enemy having retired, thirteen bodies were found in the snow. Montgomery's orderly sergeant, desperately wounded, but yet alive, was found and brought into the guard-room. On being asked if the General himself had been killed, he evaded the question by replying that he had not seen him for some time. This faithful sergeant died in about an hour afterwards. It was not ascertained that the American General had been killed, until General Carleton, anxious to learn the truth, sent to enquire if any of the prisoners would identify the body. An officer consenting, accompanied the aid-de-camp to the "*Près de Ville*" guard, and pointed out the body, pronouncing over it a glowing eulogium on Montgomery's bravery. His two aids-de-camp were also recognised among the slain.

12. This brave man had fought by the side of

Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham; but, marrying an American lady, the daughter of Judge Livingston, he imbibed the politics of his father-in-law's family, and joined the cause of the colonists against the Mother Country. The excellence of his qualities and disposition procured him an uncommon share of private affection and esteem. After his death the Continental Congress ordered a magnificent Cenotaph to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Church, New York. Hither his remains were removed in 1818 by the desire of his widow, and with the permission of the then British Governor, Sir John Sherbrooke.

13. In the meantime Arnold, who had been repulsed at the opposite side of the town, took the command, and attempted still to maintain his ground; but the dispirited state of his men rendered him unable to keep up more than an imperfect blockade at the distance of three miles, which he at last abandoned. In the whole attack upon Quebec the Americans lost about one hundred killed and wounded, and six officers of Arnold's division, inclusive of the loss at *Près de Ville*. The British had one officer and seventeen men killed and wounded. The number of those who surrendered was four hundred and twenty-six.

14. Quebec has been five times assaulted. First, in 1629, when, in the infancy of the colony, it fell into the hands of the English. Secondly, in 1690, after its natural capabilities for defence had been improved, when it successfully resisted the attack of Sir Wm. Phipps. Thirdly, in 1759, when, after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, it was once more won for England by Wolfe. Fourthly, in

1760, when, having been threatened during the winter, it was unsuccessfully besieged by De Levi, and lastly, in 1775, when, after it had sustained an unsuccessful siege and blockade of six months, General Arnold was obliged to abandon his camp in despair.

15. In the month of May reinforcements having arrived from Britain under General Burgoyne, the Canadians were enabled to drive the Americans from the province. Notwithstanding this, in 1777, General Burgoyne and a great number of British troops were obliged to surrender as prisoners of war to General Gates and the Republican Army at a village near Saratoga. This disaster had an important bearing upon the events of that period.

16. The army of the ill-fated Burgoyne was the best equipped and most effective that had entered the field during the contest. High hopes were entertained of its success; but the insurmountable difficulties of the country, the inclement weather, and the energy and skill of the opponents, were its ruin. Two successive actions---the first, a victory---the second, a defeat---hastened the fate of this army, which had been harassed by fatigue and imperfectly supplied. Embarrassed by heavy rains and deep roads as well as by the number of the wounded, it retreated for three days, and on the 18th of September took up its final stand above the Fishkill River. To retreat farther was impracticable. The Americans swarmed on every side in overwhelming numbers; supplies failed; water could be got only at the price of blood, for the river was guarded by the deadly rifle; whilst every part of the camp was exposed to the enemy's

cannon and the marksman's aim. There was no place of safety ; as long as day-light lasted, they were shot down like deer. For six days the spirit of English chivalry would not bow ; at length hunger, and toil, the deadly sickness and the hopeless struggle, could no longer be borne, and they yielded.

17. This long war terminated in 1783, by the independence of all the colonies that had united against Britain. The issue, unfavourable or at least mortifying to the Mother Country, was attended with considerable advantage to Canada. This arose from a large body of loyalists, who expatriated themselves from the United States and took refuge in her territories. They received liberal grants of land, and laid the foundation of that prosperity which has since so eminently distinguished Canada West.

18. His late Majesty William IV. visited Canada in 1787. He then commanded the *Pegasus*, of eighty-four guns. He landed at Quebec on the 14th of August, and on the 18th of September made his entrance into Montreal. He was received and entertained with all the honours due to his illustrious rank. Having landed and passed some time at Sorel on his return, he sanctioned the change of the name to his own—William Henry ; by either of which appellations it is now known.

19. Lord Dorchester, having assumed the government in 1786, brought forward, a few years afterwards, a plan of government better suited to existing circumstances, and intended as nearly as possible to resemble the form of the British Constitution. By this act the colony was divided into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and a

Legislature was established in each. In pursuance of this act the first Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec on the 17th of December, 1792.

20. General Prescott was appointed Governor in this year, and several Legislative Acts passed for the improvement of the Province. It was found, however, that the Land Granting Department had managed to grant to each other large and valuable tracts of the Crown Lands, to the injury of vast numbers of settlers and emigrants.

21. The affairs of the Province at this period were entrusted to Sir Robert S. Milnes, as Lieutenant Governor. In 1803 a decision of the Chief Justice of Montreal declared slavery inconsistent with the laws of the country, and the few individuals in that condition received a grant of freedom. Sir James H. Craig was appointed Governor General in 1807. The Province still continued to enjoy peace, and its trade flourished and increased rapidly. Differences, however, unfortunately arose between the Governor and the House of Assembly.

22. In 1810 the resolutions of the House expelling the Judges, the pledge of the House to pay the civil list, and the expulsion of Judge Sewell by vote, led to the dissolution of Parliament. This, with the suppression of a French paper, called "*Le Canadien*," the seizure of its press, and the imprisonment of its printer and six others, gave great offence. Some very imaginative persons gave to this period the name of the "reign of terror."

23. Sir George Prevost succeeded to the administration of Canada, in 1811, as Governor General, and in the following year the United States declared war against Great Britain.

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CHAPTER II.

DIVISIONS.

- I. General History, from the Declaration of War, 1812, to the Peace of 1814 and 1815.—II. From the Treaty of Peace, 1815, to the Commencement of Disturbances, 1832.—III. From the Commencement of Disturbances, 1832, to the End of the Rebellion of 1838.*

I. GENERAL HISTORY, FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR, 1812, TO THE TREATY OF PEACE, 1815.—1. The Americans, having declared war against England, determined to invade Canada, where they supposed the mass of the people would receive them with open arms. Far from this being the case, as soon as it was known that war was proclaimed, the Canadians rose with a noble spirit in defence of their country. Four battalions of Militia were instantly raised, and the Canadian Voltigeurs were organized and equipped in the short space of six weeks by the liberality of the young Canadian gentry, from among whom they were gallantly officered. The new Governor, Sir George Prevost, assembled the Legislature; Government paper, bearing interest, and payable in Bills of Exchange on England, was substituted for money, to prevent the specie from going to the United States. The Citadel of Quebec was guarded by inhabitants of the town, proud of the duty and of the confidence reposed in them. Every description of force was put into activity; and our old friends, the Indians, now a very different race from those of whom you have read in the early wars, came from their forest homes, to arm in defence of their country.

2. The same feeling was manifested in Upper Canada. This portion of the country is peopled with British emigrants, and the important body of settlers from the United States, of which we have already spoken, and which is generally known in Canada by the name of the Loyalists or United Empire Loyalists. The government of this Province was entrusted to General Brock, a straightforward politician, and an able, active, and spirited soldier.

3. In July, the American General Hull, with a force of twenty-five hundred men, crossed over from 'Detroit, and entered the western district, where he issued a proclamation inviting the inhabitants to join his standard. At this time the British force on the frontier was nearly nominal, and could offer little resistance. As soon as General Brock heard of this invasion, he prorogued the Parliament then sitting at Toronto, and proceeded westward. He arrived, on the 12th of August, at Amherstburg, where he mustered about three hundred and thirty regulars, and four hundred militia, and six hundred Indians. Hull, whose force, weakened by sickness and sending away two detachments, is said by this time not to have exceeded eight hundred effective men, retreated across the river, withdrawing the cannon prepared for the siege of Amherstburg, and shut himself up in Detroit. General Brock, instantly crossing over, advanced upon the fort and prepared for an immediate assault. A white flag, however, appeared from the walls, and a capitulation was signed, by which the whole American force, including the detachments, were made prisoners and sent to Montreal. Loud and just complaints were made

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by the Americans against the conduct of Hull, who was afterwards tried and condemned to be shot, but was spared on account of his age and former services.

4. A few months after the surrender of Hull the Americans collected a large force on the Niagara frontier. On the 13th of October, this force crossed over into Upper Canada at Queenston, and overpowered the small detachment stationed there. General Brock was then at Fort George, lower down the river; but such was his ardour that, without waiting to collect his troops, he immediately hastened to the spot. Putting himself at the head of a small party, which was still resisting the enemy, he fell fighting valiantly near the spot on which the monument to his memory was afterwards erected. For some time the Americans had possession of the heights; but they were dislodged, and the greater part made prisoners by General Sheaffe, who succeeded to the command.

5. A temporary truce ensued in this quarter for some time. It was interrupted by a ridiculous gasconade and imprudent attempt at invasion, on the 20th and 28th of November, near Fort Erie, by the American General Smythe. An equally absurd attempt was made, at the same time, by the British Naval Force on Lake Ontario, against Sackett's Harbour, the chief American seaport. The severity of the season caused a suspension of hostilities. An attack, however, was made on Ogdensburg by Captain M'Donell, who, crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, drove out the garrison, and obtained possession of eleven pieces of cannon, and a considerable quantity of stores. The only important

advantage gained during the winter was by General Proctor, who, on the 22nd of January, took a large number of prisoners, with their General Wilkinson, near Detroit.

6. As soon as the ice disappeared from Lake Ontario, the Americans came out of Sackett's Harbour with a superior naval force. The plan of this campaign was limited to the conquest of Upper Canada, which, as it was defended by only twenty-one hundred regular troops, was considered almost certain. On the 27th of April they landed at, and took possession of York (Toronto), then the capital of Upper Canada, destroyed the fort and public buildings, and forced General Sheaffe to retire towards Kingston.

7. In less than a month afterwards they drove General Vincent from Fort George, at the entrance of the Niagara river, then considered the chief military position in the Province. They soon obtained possession of the whole Niagara Frontier, then containing a very large proportion of the population of Upper Canada. General Vincent was obliged to retire to Burlington Heights, near the western extremity of Lake Ontario. The Americans had advanced as far as Stoney Creek with the intention of dislodging them, when Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, now Sir John Harvey, conceived and executed a plan of surprising them in the night. Before day he entered their camp consisting of three thousand men, with only seven hundred and four soldiers; killed and wounded a great number, and captured two generals and one hundred and twenty prisoners. This affair so disconcerted the Americans that they returned hastily to Fort George,

leaving the communication with part of the Niagara Frontier open to the British, and perhaps eventually saving the whole of the Province.

8. On the 23rd of June two American armed vessels were gallantly captured by the British troops at Isle-aux-Noix in Lake Champlain, and in July the barracks at Blackrock and Plattsburg were destroyed. An attack on Sackett's Harbour, however, by Sir George Prevost, on which great hopes were formed, completely failed. On the 10th of September Commodore Perry captured the whole British Naval Force on Lake Erie.

9. To add to this series of disasters, General Proctor was defeated near Detroit by General Harrison. This General brought with him a body of combatants hitherto unknown in warfare---the Kentucky mounted riflemen, accustomed to ride through the woods, and using their weapon with astonishing skill. Receiving the fire of the British, they galloped forward amongst them, and in a few minutes spread a general confusion through the ranks. The Indians sustained the loss of their chief Tecumseh, one of the bravest of the brave, and equally distinguished by policy and eloquence. The main object of his life had been to unite his followers in a grand confederacy against the Americans. In his enmity to them he had warmly attached himself to the British, and aided them in successive victories. General Proctor was obliged to retreat to Burlington Heights, where he could only rally two hundred men, with whom he joined the Niagara army.

10. In the fall of the year the American Forces were assembled on Lakes Ontario and Champlain,

with the intention of making a combined attack on Montreal, the success of which would doubtless have placed the whole of the Upper Province in their hands. On the 21st of October General Hampton entered Lower Canada from Lake Champlain with an army of from six to seven thousand men. On the 26th he came to Colonel De Salaberry's position on the Chateauguay river, where he met with a noble resistance from the little detachment that formed the advance of the British army. It was almost entirely composed of natives of Lower Canada, and its numbers have been variously estimated.

11. This brave officer was himself a Canadian, belonging to one of the oldest and most distinguished families; and had served with the British army in various parts of the world. To great activity and personal courage he united military science and experience, and possessed the entire confidence of his troops. He availed himself of every advantage which the thickly wooded country afforded, and poured in a deadly fire. The example, which the gallant Colonel thus set, was nobly followed by his men, every one of whom made sure of his object. The loss of the Americans was considerable, whilst Colonel de Salaberry had only two men killed and sixteen wounded. General Hampton returned to Plattsburg, where his army dwindled away by sickness and desertion.

12. Meantime the larger expedition under General Wilkinson, having crossed Lake Ontario, entered the river St. Lawrence, and passed the British fort of Prescott on the night of the 6th of November. It was a beautiful moonlight night,

and he might have reached the island of Montreal the next day, had he continued his route without interruption. Fortunately, however, he thought proper to land portions of his troops at different places on the St. Lawrence in quest of imaginary obstacles to his passage. These unnecessary delays gave time to Sir George Prevost to hear of his coming, and to call out the Militia, who were assembling from every part of the country; and enabled the detachments also from the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott to overtake him.

13. Near Cornwall Wilkinson received despatches from Hampton, declining the expected co-operation with him. He found too that the population was hostile to the States, and attached to the British government. He resolved to give up his attack upon Montreal, and retire to winter quarters. The American General Boyd with the elite of the army marched, at this time too, against the British General Morrison, who commanded the detachments from Kingston and Prescott, amounting to only eight hundred men. Great fears were entertained of the junction of the forces of Boyd and Wilkinson. This, however, was prevented; and Boyd's army was beaten at Chrysler's farm above Cornwall, and forced to retire to their boats. They crossed to Salmon river, from which they ultimately retired to Plattsburg on Lake Champlain.

14. In the month of December the Americans, finding that the British were prepared to act on the offensive, burnt the town of Newark (now Niagara), leaving the inhabitants ruined and houseless in the midst of winter. On the advance of General Murray, General M'Clure retired, and the American

Fort Niagara was taken by surprise, with four hundred prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and stores. On the 30th the British retaliated the burning of Niagara by destroying Blackrock and Buffalo. The winter put an end for a time to this border warfare, so annoying to both countries, and frequently more disastrous in its consequences than regular contests.

15. Operations were commenced early in the spring of 1814. An American army, commanded by General Wilkinson, and amounting to upwards of three thousand men, entered Lower Canada on the western shore of Lake Champlain. They attacked and completely invested La Colle Mill, which was defended by Major Handcock of the 13th regiment and about one hundred and eighty men. They were vigorously repulsed from this little fortress and driven back to the United States.

16. Early in the season Sir James Yeo arrived from England, took command on Lake Ontario, and conveyed Sir Gordon Drummond with troops to Oswego, which they took. In July the American General Brown captured Fort Erie, and advanced to Chippewa, where he was met by General Riall, with about two thousand regulars, militia, and Indians. A severe battle was fought, in which the British lost in killed, wounded and missing, five hundred and fifteen, and the Americans three hundred and twelve. General Riall was obliged to fall back to Twenty-one Mile Creek, and the Americans proceeded to invest Fort George. Finding it stronger than he expected, and being disappointed of assistance from Sackett's Harbour, after destroying the village of St. Davids and plundering

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the inhabitants of the frontier, Brown retired towards Chippewa. The British General, having received some reinforcements, advanced, and the two armies met again near the Falls of Niagara. Here in a place called Lundy's Lane, after valiantly fighting till midnight with various fortune, the Americans were obliged to retire towards Fort Erie, losing eight hundred and fifty-four men, while the loss of the British was eight hundred and seventy-eight.

17. Having determined on attacking Fort Erie, General Drummond followed them, arrived before the fort on the 3rd of August, and invested it. On the 11th the American armed schooners Ohio and Somers, aiding in the defence of the place, were taken possession of by seventy-five British seamen under Captain Dobbs in boats, some of which had been carried on men's shoulders from below the Falls. On the night of the 15th the army assaulted the fort and were repulsed, losing nine hundred and five men and several gallant officers.

18. After the capture of Paris and the abdication of Napoleon, Britain was enabled to turn her forces against the United States, and doubtless anticipated a full triumph. A strong detachment arrived late in the season, and part of them were ordered to march round Lake Ontario to the Niagara Frontier. The principal part, however, were assembled on the Richelieu, where they were brigaded with the forces of General de Rottenburg. Great exertions were made on both sides to ensure a superiority on Lake Champlain; and in September a force of ten thousand men under Sir George Prevost passed the frontier and attacked Plattsburg. The

British flotilla from Isle-aux-Noix came up and attacked the American Naval force---the land batteries opened at the same time, and the troops moved on to the assault. Here again, however, victory declared itself for the Americans, the naval force was defeated, and the whole army retreated (very unnecessarily, as it was thought at the time) and re-entered Lower Canada, with the loss of two hundred and thirty-five men exclusive of deserters.

19. On the Niagara frontier in the same month the American forces made a sortie from Fort Erie, which was repulsed, but with great loss. On the 21st the British broke up and retired upon Chippewa, Fort George, and Burlington Heights. In October Sir James Yeo brought reinforcements and supplies to General Drummond. On the 5th of November the Americans evacuated Fort Erie, the only military fort they had in the Canadas. A predatory party too, which had landed from Detroit, and penetrated more than a hundred miles into Upper Canada, retired upon the approach of a British force from Burlington Heights, thus entirely abandoning Canada. The command of the lakes was at the same time secured, and several American Forts were captured.

20. In the meantime the British obtained possession of Washington, where they destroyed the public offices and property. They were, however, very unsuccessful in their attacks upon Baltimore and New Orleans. Happily a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Ghent, December 24th, 1814, and on the 9th of March, 1815, was made known at Quebec by Sir George Prevost, which terminated this unfortunate and disastrous war.

21. Neither the treaty of peace, nor the war, however, brought glory to Britain. The country was saved chiefly by the gallantry and loyalty of its own inhabitants, whose conduct is beyond all praise. Many were the instances, however, of distinguished military skill, and of gallant endurance of fatigue and hardship, displayed by the army sent to defend Canada; but some unhappy influences seem to have pervaded the national councils. When a powerful army might have acted effectually, only a few thousands were sent; and men who had beaten the most celebrated troops in the world were defeated and destroyed in an attack on mud breast-works at New Orleans. An open and populous country, where a European army might have carried all before it, was left with only a few regiments, whilst the naval force on the Lakes was so deficient that defeat was unavoidable.

II. GENERAL HISTORY FROM THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE, 1815, TO THE RIOTS IN, 1832.---

1. Sir Gordon Drummond succeeded Sir George Prevost in the administration of the government in April, 1815; and Joseph Wilson, Esquire, held the office of Administrator under him till the arrival of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, who was appointed Governor General in 1816. This vigorous and judicious administration gave general satisfaction. He was instructed to accept the offer, formerly made, to pay the whole civil list out of the funds of the Province. He applied, therefore, not for a permanent settlement, but merely for the sum necessary to meet the current expenses. This was readily granted, the Assembly reserving to themselves the appropriation of it.

2. Sir John, being obliged by severe illness to return to England, was succeeded in 1818 by the Duke of Richmond. In September, 1819, the Duke's life and government were suddenly terminated by an attack of hydrophobia. This was occasioned by the bite of a tame fox, not suspected to be in a rabid state, with which the Duke was amusing himself. From the time of his death the government was administered by the Honourable James Monk as President, and afterwards by Sir Peregrine Maitland, until the arrival of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor General in 1820.

3. The financial affairs continued to go on well until the death of George III. A new Provincial Parliament was then assembled, which the government expected would pass a bill providing for the civil list. Instead of this the Assembly resolved to appropriate all the revenue of the Province, amounting to about £140,000, including £34,000 of annual permanent revenue, which, together with a small hereditary revenue of £3,800, had been secured to the Crown by the Quebec Act. The Crown claimed the exclusive right of distributing these lesser sums. Neither party would yield, and Lord Dalhousie went to England to arrange, if possible, this difficult affair.

4. This amiable nobleman had been very popular in Nova Scotia, but he was not so successful in his present station. Having estimated the amount necessary for the public service at £22,000 in addition to the revenues vested in the Crown, he solicited this sum as a permanent grant. The Assembly, however, positively refused to grant any more than an annual supply bill. It was at last

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settled that two estimates should be presented---the first embracing the government expenses, to be paid by funds of which the Crown claimed the entire disposal---the second to be employed for general objects, of which the members had the entire control. This measure gave general satisfaction, the sum was voted, and the session terminated amicably.

5. In the year 1823 the popular cause was strengthened by the insolvency of the Receiver-General, Sir John Caldwell. An inquiry into his accounts had been repeatedly and vainly demanded by the Assembly; and he proved, when investigated, to be indebted to the public nearly £100,000.

6. When Lord Dalhousie returned in 1825, he dissolved the House of Assembly. A new house assembled, when he refused to approve of Mr. Papineau, whom they had chosen as the Speaker; and they refused to elect another. The consequence was that all operations with regard to the revenues of the Province were at an end, and no session of either house was held in the winter of 1827--1828.

7. The inhabitants of the Lower Province to the number of eighty-seven thousand petitioned the King, charging the Governor-general with many arbitrary acts---of applying public money improperly---of violent prorogation and dissolution of the House of Assembly---of continuing in office the Receiver-General after he was known to be insolvent---of dismissing militia officers for voting against his policy---and of new-modelling the commission of the peace to serve political purposes.

8. His Majesty's ministers submitted the whole to a Committee of the House of Commons. After

giving their most serious attention to the subject, they made several enactments to secure to the French Canadians the peaceful enjoyment of their religion, laws, and privileges. The Committee expressed their sorrow, that the abuses complained of should have been so long allowed to exist in a British colony. They retained, however, the power of the Crown over the revenues of the Province.

9. Sir James Kempt succeeded Lord Dalhousie. On calling a meeting of the Legislature, he formally accepted the election of Mr. Papineau as Speaker, and made a speech which was conciliatory, mild, and wise. He assented to a Supply Bill to carry on the public service, and he may indeed be said to have effected a satisfactory understanding between the Legislature and the Executive Government. An Act of the Provincial Parliament was passed, which received His Majesty's sanction, to increase the representation of Lower Canada from fifty to eighty-four members. A general election took place agreeably to this act, and soon after Sir James Kempt returned to England, universally honoured and respected for his conciliatory and constitutional conduct.

10. He was succeeded by Lord Aylmer. During his administration the Asiatic cholera appeared in Canada. So great was the mortality that it was calculated that a greater number of persons had been carried off by it in three months in Lower Canada, where the population was only half a million, than in six months in Great Britain, where there was a population of above sixteen millions. A malignant influence, however, more permanent in its effects than the visitations of pestilence, began

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to manifest itself in the Province, menacing the peace, prosperity, and institutions of the land, the confidence of social life, and the stability of British connection---we allude to the Rebellion.

III. FROM THE FIRST RIOT AT MONTREAL, IN 1832, TO THE END OF THE REBELLION OF 1838.---1. The first serious tumult occurred on the 21st of May, 1832, in consequence of political excitement during an election at Montreal. The civil power being unable to restrain the populace from acts of violence, it was found necessary to call in the military, when three persons were killed and several wounded. The awful visitations of the pestilence in 1832 and 1834 seem to have calmed down for a time this tumultuary spirit, which, however, soon returned.

2. The discontent and opposition of the leaders of Lower Canada to the British government grew more intense. Soon after the arrival of Lord Gosford in 1835 the House of Assembly announced that they should consider certain fundamental alterations in the constitution as the condition of any vote of supply. This was the first instance of a direct refusal to grant the expenses of government. Affairs were thus brought to a crisis; and many of the *habitans* of Canada, a virtuous and well disposed but simple people, were too easily led on step by step, until, after the lapse of two years, acts of open rebellion were committed by them.

3. As a preparative for this conflict with the constituted authorities, and to rouse the passions of the *habitans* against them, public meetings were held in almost every parish, at which resolutions of

the most seditious and inflammatory nature were passed. The tri-coloured flag, the emblem of revolution, was displayed at some of the villages on the Richelieu, and at a grand meeting at St. Charles the cap of liberty was raised, and a solemn oath taken under it to be faithful to the revolutionary principles of which it was emblematical. All allegiance was at once discarded, and a determination evinced to take the management of affairs into their own hands.

4. No time was lost in carrying out these treasonable resolutions. Bands of armed men marched forth, spreading fear and consternation among the peaceable inhabitants of the country, and threatening them with the loss of life and property, if they did not join them.

5. The alarm of the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada was now great. They met for the preservation of order, and the continuance of the British connection. Troops were sent for to Nova Scotia and Upper Canada.

6. On the 6th of November, 1837, a riot occurred at Montreal, but no lives were lost. On the 10th Sir John Colborne, the Commander of the Forces, removed his head quarters from Sorel to Montreal. On the same day a detachment proceeded to St. John's under the command of Captain Glasgow. He found a large body of *habitans* posted on the opposite bank of the Richelieu, and the cavalry proceeded to take possession of the bridge, in order to prevent them from crossing.

7. On the 16th warrants were issued for the apprehension of twenty-six of the chief leaders. As a party of volunteer cavalry, newly organized, who

had charge of two prisoners, were returning to Montreal, a large body of the peasantry fired upon them from behind the fences near Longueuil, and compelled them to abandon their prisoners. Colonel Wetherall, with a considerable force, proceeded immediately from Chambly in the direction of St. Charles, for the purpose of dispersing a large body of people who had assembled there and fortified their position. At some places the rebels fled on the approach of the army, but at St. Charles the defenders were so obstinate that the Colonel was obliged to storm and carry the works, burning every house but one. The slaughter was great on the side of the unfortunate rebels, but slight on that of the troops. Another party of troops, who were marching from Sorel up the course of the Richelieu, in order to effect a junction with Colonel Wetherall, were not so successful. At St. Denis they met with such a strong opposition that they were compelled to abandon their intention and march back to Sorel. This success on the part of the rebels was only of short duration, for, on the winter roads being formed, the same party marched through the country without opposition.

8. Having captured St. Charles, and dispersed a considerable body collected for the purpose of cutting off his return, Colonel Wetherall came back to Montreal, bringing with him the pole and cap of liberty which had been reared at St. Charles, and twenty-five prisoners. The troops upon landing were received with shouts of applause. A fine spirit now animated the people, and volunteer corps were rapidly raised,---four or five battallions at Montreal, and upwards of fifty corps of various kinds in other parts of the country.

9. One of the most tragical events which took place at this time was the murder of Lieutenant Weir. This young officer had been sent overland to Sorel with a despatch directing the officer in command to prepare a force to accompany Colonel Gore, who was to leave Montreal in the afternoon in the steamboat. The roads were so bad that travelling was almost impossible, and he could not reach Sorel by land until half an hour after Colonel Gore and his division had crossed the St. Lawrence and marched on their route to St. Denis. Taking a fresh calèche, he hastened to join the troops ; but, mistaking the road, he passed them and arrived at St. Denis before them. Here he was made a prisoner, closely pinioned, sent forward to St. Charles, and on the road was barbarously murdered by his brutal guardians. The fact, and the circumstances attending it, were only ascertained on the second expedition to St. Denis. The body was found in the Richelieu, and was brought to Montreal for interment. The funeral took place with military honours, and so solemn and imposing a sight was never before witnessed in the city.

10. Martial law was proclaimed in the District of Montreal on the 5th of December, and Sir John Colborne invested with authority to administer it. Immediately after this the attention of government was called to the preparations making at the Lake of the Two Mountains, at St. Eustache, St. Benoit, and St. Scholastique, where the most active and able leaders of the revolution had fortified themselves in a formidable manner.

11. On the morning of the 13th of December Sir John Colborne, with about thirteen hundred men,

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advanced towards this District from Montreal, along the left bank of the Ottawa. On the 14th the army crossed the river and invested the village of St. Eustache. The attack was completely successful, though attended with much destruction of life and property. The handsome church was set on fire, as well as the *presbytère* and about sixty of the principal houses. One of the leaders was killed near the church, and a large number burnt or suffocated from the flames; of the troops only one or two were killed, and a few wounded.

12. The next day, as the troops marched forward to St. Benoit, his Excellency was met by delegates bearing a flag of truce, and stating that the rebels were prepared to lay down their arms unconditionally. Almost every house exhibited something white; and on arriving at St. Benoit, two hundred and fifty of these misguided men were found drawn up in a line, and suing for pardon, stating that their leaders had deserted them. They were immediately dismissed to their homes and occupations. With the return of the troops from the county of the Two Mountains the military operations, connected with the first rebellion in Lower Canada, may be said to have terminated.

CHAPTER III.

DIVISIONS.

I. Rebellion in Upper Canada, 1837.—II. Mission of Lord Durham, 1838.—III. From the departure of Lord Durham, 1838, to the Union of the Provinces, 1840.

I. REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA.—1. The news of the rising in Lower Canada was the signal

for action on the part of the mal-contented in the Upper Province. A meeting of the "Provincial Convention," a disloyal association, was immediately called at Toronto. The notices were signed by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, editor of a newspaper.

2. This convention soon after sent forth a manifesto, the purport of which was to call upon the people to rise against their rulers, and to "put down those who oppress and enslave the country." It then proceeded to announce the intention of "the friends of liberty," to grant several hundred acres of the government land to every volunteer, to secure free deeds to all settlers, and to root out the Canada Company. The country was to be governed so economically, that, instead of costing the people £100,000 per annum, it should be managed at the reasonable rate of £25,000, the rest to go for the purpose of "making crooked paths straight and rough places plain"; an undertaking which any one, acquainted with the country parts of Canada, will own was more desirable than attainable.

3. On the earliest rumour of insurrection Sir Francis Bond Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, had sent every soldier to the Lower Province; and nothing could exceed his anxiety lest Sir John Colborne should send back some of them. He had formed a plan of showing the American people, that, if they thought proper to come over and revolutionize Canada, this was the time to do it successfully; or of proving that the British Canadians did not wish to desert the standard of their fathers.

4. Notwithstanding the many rumours of insurrection the first outbreak took place most unex-

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pectedly. The misguided men had been induced by their leaders to travel from their homes through the cross roads, and to meet early in the morning of the 4th of December, about four miles north of the city of Toronto, at a place called "Montgomery's Tavern." As soon as they had gained this position, they began to arrest every person on the road, in order to prevent information of their proceedings from reaching the town.

5. The first victim was Colonel Moodie, a distinguished officer, who resided near, and who had received some hints of what was going forward, and was hastening to the city. He was fired at, wounded, and died in three hours. It is said that Mackenzie now observed to his followers, that, "as blood had been shed, they were in for it, and had nothing left but to march into the city"; and this they prepared to do with all speed.

6. Providentially their advance guard was met by Alderman Powell, and some other gentlemen, who were riding out of town to ascertain the truth of the rumours which were afloat. They were immediately arrested by some of the leaders. The Alderman, however, contrived to escape, and, after rousing the Governor, who was in bed and asleep, he ran to the town bell, and rang such a peal as effectually roused most of the citizens from their slumbers, and greatly alarmed the rebels, coming on the ear, in the stillness of the night, like a voice warning them to desist.

7. The rebels, kept by the good hand of God from seizing the moment when they might easily have taken the city, did little during the night. An advanced picquet of the loyalists, under the com-

mand of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, met a party of them within the precincts of the city, and drove them back, one of the rebels being killed and another wounded.

8. The inhabitants of Toronto were greatly surprised to find their city thus suddenly invested by a large body of armed men, commanded by Mackenzie, Van Egmont, and several other leaders. In this trying moment there was nothing to look to but the determined loyalty of the British Canadians themselves. The inhabitants were immediately called out by the Governor, who proceeded to the town hall, where he found the Chief Justice, with a musket over his shoulders, surrounded by a band of brave men who had hastily assembled. The arms, which had been deposited in the town hall, on the departure of the soldiers for the Lower Province, were then unpacked, and placed in the hands of those who rallied round the place of rendezvous. Before morning a large body of loyalists had assembled, which was increased in the course of the day by the arrival of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Sir Allan M'Nab, with the loyal men of the Gore District, while others from different quarters came in hourly.

9. By the next morning the loyalists were sufficiently strong to have attacked the insurgents. Feeling, however, great reluctance to commence a civil war, Sir Francis sent two gentlemen to call upon the leaders to avoid the effusion of human blood, and return to their allegiance. To this Mackenzie had the hardihood to reply, "that he would only consent, on condition that his demands should be settled by a *national convention*." He

insolently added, "that he would wait till two o'clock for an answer." The answer was immediately returned to him in the significant word "*never*."

10. On the 7th the loyal band, composed of all orders and classes, well armed and taking with them a field piece, marched out to attack the rebels, and completely routed them; when Mackenzie effected his escape from the Province. The rebels were pursued four miles, two of the chiefs were taken, and a great number of prisoners; the tavern was burnt to the ground, and the whole affair so completely quashed that Sir Francis dismissed the greater part of the prisoners on the spot. The loss of life was very small on the part of the rebels, and not one man fell on the side of the loyalists.

11. In the meantime men flowed in from all quarters,---from the lakes and rivers,---from the vallies and forests,---in such numbers, that Sir Francis had to give public notice that there existed no further occasion for their resort to Toronto. The next day he issued a general order authorizing the whole of the militia of the Bathurst, Ottawa, and Eastern Districts, to go and lend their assistance to Lower Canada. A number of prisoners, who had been taken in different parts of the country, were released and sent to their homes; and in about a week comparative tranquillity was restored.

12. After his flight from the field of battle Mr. Mackenzie went to Buffalo. Here he succeeded in rousing, in a certain party of Americans, that strong desire they have always shown to become the possessors of Canada. These lawless men plundered the State arsenals of cannon, arms, and

ammunition, and took possession of Navy Island, a little above the Falls of Niagara, on the 13th of December. Numbers enlisted, who were no doubt tempted by the "Proclamation of the Patriot Provincial Government." This promised to every volunteer three hundred acres of valuable land in Canada, and one hundred dollars in silver, on condition of their joining the Patriot forces in Navy Island. Why they took the name of Patriots is unknown, as a Patriot is a lover of his country; and these men, both Canadians and Americans, were the very worst enemies their country had ever possessed, and might have caused a war between the British and Americans, in which thousands of valuable lives might have been sacrificed.

13. The commander in chief of this enterprise was a certain Van Ransselaer. Hundreds flocked to his standard, while provisions and supplies of every kind were furnished in profusion from Buffalo and the surrounding country. It was useless for the American authorities to interfere; the people chose to patronise the Patriots, and Navy Island soon became a very busy place. The artillery of the State of New York which had been purloined was mounted, and soon opened its fire upon the Canadian shore, which in that part is thickly peopled. Five hundred pounds were offered by the Patriots for the apprehension of the English Governor. This, of course, was to be paid out of the wealth and resources of Canada, which they certainly imagined would speedily be at their disposal.

14. A body of Militia under 'Colonel M'Nab was posted on the Canadian shore to defend the inhabitants, and prevent the Patriots from landing.

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Strict orders were, however, given to avoid any violation of the American territory, and these would probably have been carefully attended to, had not a strong temptation offered. The small steamer *Caroline*, which was employed in carrying the munitions of war to Navy Island, was lying on the American side of the river. Colonel McNab dispatched a party under the command of Captain Drew, of the Royal Navy, to take or sink her. This they did in a gallant manner, and, having set fire to her, suffered her to drift down the Falls of Niagara. Great excitement was caused in the United States by this attack; but the piratical occupation of the vessel was well known, and convinced all well thinking people of its necessity.

15. Soon afterwards a sufficient force was collected to dislodge the Navy Island warriors. A short cannonade from the Canadian shore caused them to evacuate their position in the night of the 14th of January, 1838.

16. A party of the Patriots next thought fit to attack the Western District, whilst another party made a demonstration against Kingston. The latter took possession of a little island about six miles from Kingston, but, terrified by the approach of a party of militia, they fled without any appearance of resistance. At Detroit another party seized a narrow strip of land called Fighting Island, and made ostentatious preparations for remaining there. No sooner, however, did the troops approach them, than they hurried away, leaving behind them some arms and a quantity of stores.

17. Sometime afterwards another party threw themselves into Point Pele Island in Lake Erie.

Here Colonel Maitland took such a position as obliged them either to fight or surrender. There was a sharp resistance, and many of the soldiers were shot down from behind the wooded coverts. They then extended their ranks in order to avoid the concentrated fire, and charged with the bayonets. The island was then carried, and the most of the defenders either slain or taken prisoners. In all these forays, with the exception of that at Toronto, by far the greater number of the marauders were citizens of the United States.

18. On the 15th of January Sir Francis Head announced to the local Parliament, that, having had the misfortune to differ from Her Majesty's Government in one or two points of Colonial policy, he had felt it his duty to tender his resignation, which had been accepted, and that he was to be succeeded by Sir George Arthur. His farewell speech abounded with well merited eulogy of the brave Canadians, and of the institutions they had so gallantly defended. In spite of peculiarities we must admire the frankness and boldness with which Sir Francis acted in the moment of trial. His friends consider that his determined conduct saved the country; while his enemies say, that in depriving the country of its usual defenders he induced the disaffected to rebel, but whoever calmly reviews the whole of the circumstances must own that the country was preserved by the special interposition of Divine Providence. Sir George Arthur arrived at Toronto on the 23rd of March, and assumed the government.

II. MISSION OF LORD DURHAM.---1. The British Government, having prevailed upon the

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Earl of Durham to take the office of Governor General, he arrived in Canada on the 29th of May, and was received in the most cordial manner by all parties. One of his first acts was a general jail delivery with some very few exceptions. A Proclamation was also issued, allowing those, who had fled out of the country, to return to their homes. His Lordship was empowered to form a Council, composed of thirteen members from each Province. These he was to use only as advisers and dismiss at pleasure.

2. In the meantime the Patriots on the American frontier were making active preparations for a renewal of hostilities. On the 30th of May a band of men, headed by one Johnson, boarded a British steamer, the *Sir Robert Peel*, which was lying at Well's Island, and, after robbing the passengers of their money and valuable effects, forced them to shore, and set fire to the vessel. Lord Durham, who had only just arrived, was so incensed at this outrage, that he offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. Johnson, however, set all the authorities, British and American, at defiance. Taking refuge amongst "the Thousand Isles," he and his band used to keep themselves out of the reach of all law, civil or military. Provided with boats of surprising lightness, they moved up and down the river with equal speed and facility, making their appearance when least expected, and baffling all pursuit.

3. Soon after his arrival Lord Durham found it necessary to dispose of some individuals of distinction, who had been engaged in the rebellion. He banished them to Bermuda, there to be kept in

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strict surveillance, and to suffer the penalty of death if they returned to Canada without the permission of the Governor. This was an unlawful measure, and was greatly disapproved of by the Government in England.

4. Lord Durham made an extensive tour throughout the Province, and was everywhere received with respect. His Lordship and the civil officers attached to his Government collected a great mass of information relative to Canada, which was afterwards thrown into the shape of a Report to the Queen, and by Her Majesty's direction printed and submitted to Parliament.

5. His Lordship, however, did not long remain in charge of the Government. Finding that his conduct with regard to the prisoners sent to Bermuda was condemned in England, he resigned his office and left Quebec on the 1st, and arrived at Plymouth in England on the 26th of November, 1838.

6. The very night of Lord Durham's departure numerous arrests took place at Montreal, on account of the Lower Canadians organizing another revolt. Arrangements had been made for a general rising of the *habitans*, and a fresh storm of rebellion brooded over the Province.

III. FROM THE BREAKING OUT OF THE SECOND REBELLION IN 1838, TO THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA IN 1841.

---1. The projected rising was originally intended to take place at Montreal at an hour when the troops were at church and unarmed. The wise precautions taken by the Commander of the Forces,

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Sir John Colborne, however, baffled this scheme. Beauharnois was then selected as the scene of action, and on the 3rd of November a large party succeeded in surprising the loyalists of the village and making them prisoners. Amongst these were Mr. Ellice, the son of the Seigneur, who had acted as Private Secretary to Lord Durham, and several other gentlemen. Mrs. Ellice was also taken prisoner, but was treated with kindness and courtesy, and was deposited by the rebels in the care of the Curé of Beauharnois.

2. A singular event took place the next morning in the Indian village of Caughnawaga, or "the Village of the Rapid," near Montreal. As the inhabitants were at worship, a party of rebels surrounded the church. The Indians immediately turned out; and the Chief, setting an example which was promptly followed by all, raised the war-whoop, seized the rebel next him, and wrested his musket out of his hands. The others, being panic-struck probably by this strange noise, surrendered themselves prisoners to the number of sixty-four, and, tied with their own sashes and garters, were taken into Montreal. These Indians are a remnant of the once powerful and ferocious tribe of the Six Nations: they are now domesticated, and cultivate the land. Their Chiefs are humane men, and enforce the strictest order, and the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

3. Between the 3rd and 6th about four thousand insurgents were concentrated at Napierville in the county of Laprairie, to which place Sir John Colborne moved with a considerable body of troops. From the badness of the roads, however, they

did not arrive until the 10th, when they found that the rebel force had dispersed during the night, and were beyond pursuit. The same day, a small party of the 71st Regiment, with upwards of a thousand Glengarry men, whose settlement is on the opposite side of the river took Beauharnois, and rescued all the prisoners found there.

4. A body of the insurgents, to the number of four hundred, had been detached from Napierville to open a communication with the United States. They were met by a party of loyal volunteers, who bravely defeated them, drove them across the frontier, and took several prisoners, a field piece, and three hundred stand of arms. The victors then threw themselves into the Church at Odelltown, awaited the approach of Dr. Nelson, the leader in the revolt, and of the rebels who had fled from Napierville, and repulsed them with the loss of one hundred men.

5. Mr. Ellice and the other gentlemen, who had been seized by the rebels, were released and the road pointed out to them by which to reach Lapraire. They had been well and kindly treated by the Curé and Nuns at Chateauguay. Indeed in this rising there was but little violence in the conduct of the Canadians, and that little must have been caused by peculiar circumstances, as they are a most peaceful and kind-hearted race. In little more than a week after the first movement Sir John Colborne had the satisfaction to announce that the insurrection in Lower Canada was at an end.

6. It is not a little surprising that this should have been the case, when we consider that they were supported by a numerous body in the United

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States, who under the title of "sympathizers," espoused their cause, and supplied them with arms and ammunition. Indeed there is no doubt but that a species of association, in which the members were bound by secret oaths and signs, existed along the whole frontier.

7. At the time of the rising in the Montreal District, a body of Americans amounting to about four hundred, sailed from the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour, and landed at Prescott. Colonel Young, with all the force that he could collect, and Captain Fowell, with an armed steamer, compelled many of them to disperse. A considerable number of them, however, took refuge in a windmill, and an adjoining house built of stone, where they defended themselves and killed eighteen of the British. The walls were too strong to be reduced without cannon, and some guns and additional troops were brought up. An attack was then made, when the party in the mill attempted to escape, but were all captured. One hundred and fifty-six prisoners were taken to Kingston, to be tried by Court Martial.

8. Another invasion from Detroit was made at Sandwich, when they set fire to a steamer and to the barracks, and killed several individuals in cold blood. Amongst them was Dr. Hume, a military surgeon, who had mistaken them for some of the provincial militia, and fallen into their hands unarmed. His body was thrown aside, hacked and mangled by axes and knives.

9. Colonel Prince, on hearing of these atrocities attacked them, when they fled, leaving twenty-five dead and twenty-six prisoners. The inhabitants were so much provoked by these repeated invasions

of their homes that it was judged necessary no longer to forgive, and several of the ringleaders were put to death, and the rest condemned to severe punishments. Indeed the whole frontier was assailed with continual invasions---a party of one thousand or twelve hundred had, early in June, crossed the Niagara river and endeavoured to excite the people to insurrection. After setting fire to an inn and taking fourteen of the Provincial Lancers prisoners, on hearing of the approach of the troops, they hastily re-crossed the country, leaving forty-prisoners among whom were the first and second in command.

10. Six of the Prescott invaders and three of Dr. Hume's murderers were executed. The leader of the former was a Pole by birth ; his name was Von Schoultz, and he was merely a military adventurer. He had fought with skill and courage, and died bravely and without complaint, except of the false representations which had caused him to join this worthless cause. Nearly all the political offenders have since been pardoned, and very great leniency was shown generally by the English Government to the insurgents. Occasionally there may have been instances of apparent harshness, and perhaps such cases could not have been avoided.

11. Thus, says an eloquent author,* " ended the Canadian rebellion ; the handiwork of a few political knaves and desperate adventurers acting on the passions and ignorance of a portion of a virtuous

* *Vide* Hochelaga, or England in the New World, edited by Elliot Warburton, Esq., author of *The Crescent and the Cross*. Vol. 1, Page 41.

and peaceful people. Whatever may have been their wrongs, real or imaginary, such an attempt at redress was but a murderous folly. Without arms, money, or combination---with leaders only conspicuous by cowardice and incapacity---with only sufficient spirit to prosecute their first success by an atrocious assassination---unsupported, discountenanced by the mass of the intelligent and wealthy even of their own race, opposed by the more warlike and energetic inhabitants of the Upper Province, they threw themselves madly into the field against the greatest of earthly powers,---their only allies---the robber refuse of a neighbouring population."

12. A period of tranquillity now ensued, during which great interest was excited by the proposal of a Union between the two Provinces. It was strongly recommended by Lord Durham, and in Upper Canada the House of Assembly declared themselves in favour of it on certain conditions, but objections were raised by the Legislative Council which induced the government to postpone the measure.

13. A Bill was passed to continue the extraordinary powers which had been granted to Sir John Colborne during the rebellion in Lower Canada, it being thought desirable rather to prevent than to quell these insurrectionary movements. In the autumn of this year, the Right Honourable Mr. Charles Poulett Thompson, formerly President of the Board of Trade, was nominated to the important office of Governor-General. He soon after communicated a proposition from the English Government to unite the Provinces, both to be represented equally

in the New Legislature, that they were to agree to a sufficient Civil List, and that the charge of the principal part of the debt of Upper Canada was to fall on the United Province. This was agreed to in both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of that Province, and in the Special Council of Lower Canada, and the Union came into operation in 1840.

14. The Legislature now consists of the Governor General and two Houses---the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Legislative Council, at present consisting of forty-five who are appointed for life by the Crown, and are chosen from among the inhabitants who are the most conspicuous for character, intelligence, and wealth. The Legislative Assembly consists of eighty-four members, half from each Province: they are elected by the people. The qualification for voters, in point of fact, almost amounts to universal suffrage, as one out of six in the Province has the power to vote from paying ten pounds of annual rent, or by owning a freehold of forty shillings' yearly value. The Executive Council, or Ministry, consists of a few officials who perform all the duties of administration under the Governor.

15. It is not intended to bring down this history later than the Union of the Provinces. We add only a few notices of events which have occurred since that period.

16. A few months after the Union a general election took place, which was favourable to the Government in its results. Lord Sydenham (formerly Mr. P. Thompson) addressed the House in a sound and conciliatory speech which was well re-

ceived. He did not live, however, to see his measures carried into execution. He fell from his horse, and died in great torture. He was buried at Kingston by his own desire. Lord Sydenham was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, who was soon after a sufferer from ill health, and died at Kingston in May 1843.

17. In 1843 Sir Charles Metcalfe, afterwards Lord Metcalfe, succeeded to the administration. He had been formerly Governor of Jamaica, where he had very great difficulties to contend with, but overcame them all, gaining the admiration, love, and respect of the inhabitants, and the fullest approbation of the Government at home. Unfortunately continued ill health obliged him to return to England in 1845, and he was succeeded by the Earl Cathcart, the Commander of the Forces in British North America.

18. We cannot better conclude this work than in the language of the author whom we have already quoted.

19. "The present is, beyond all doubt, the time of Canada's greatest prosperity; from the highest to the lowest---merchant, farmer, tradesman, labourer---their hands are full of business, their profits and wages are ample; there is scarcely a shadow for the discontented to lay hold of. The country has now only begun to arrive at that degree of maturity, when trade takes its great start. We should recollect that English Canada is more than a century younger than the trading districts of the United States; it is unfair to compare their progress in commerce hitherto, for, till very recently, the conditions of this country were such as to ren-

der the former merely anxious, and busied in, the support of life, the primitive pursuits of husbandry being the only occupation of the people. As numbers increased and towns enlarged, wealth and intelligence were brought to bear, and the last five, ten, fifteen years show changes in these Provinces almost incredible."

20. "May it seem fit to the Great Ruler of *all* Councils that our future rivalry may be only in works of peace, in the increase and happiness of our people. Even now while a degree of mutual irritation and distrust exists, I earnestly breathe a wish, express a hope, ay ! announce a faith---that the bright day, which philanthropists have dreamt of, poets seen in the visions of fancy, and the inspired page of prophesy foretold, is not far distant ; when the spread of enlightenment, civilization, and above all, Christianity, among the nations of the earth, will do away for ever with the stern and terrible necessity of the sword ; when the dazzling light, which fame now throws upon the names of those who direct victorious armies, may be looked upon but as a false meteor, their records known only as a memory of a by-gone and mistaken glory."

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PART IV.

Geographical Description of Canada.

CHAPTER I.

CONTENTS.

Extent of British America—Canada—its Boundaries—Mountains—Inland Waters—Lake Superior—the Pictured Rocks—the Cascade—the Copper Mines—St. Mary's Channel—Lake Huron—Indians of Manitoulin Island.

1. BRITISH AMERICA STRETCHES ACROSS THE WESTERN CONTINENT, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—It forms a region of immense extent, embracing considerably more than a third part of the whole continent. A great portion of this vast space wears an aspect peculiarly gloomy, being buried the greater part of the year under snow, and producing nothing valuable except the skins and furs of the wild animals that roam over its surface.

2. Many of these outer tracts are indeed unknown to Britain herself. The smaller and more important part, which has been reduced into Provinces, and is gradually falling into cultivation, is, however, rising into notice. These Provinces are of two classes—first, the Inlands Portions, watered only by great lakes and rivers, and, secondly, the Maritime Provinces. Canada belongs to the first

class, and is more extensive, more productive, and more populous, than all the Maritime Provinces united; it is also the principal resort of Emigrants from the Mother Country.

3. Canada proper extends from Gaspé in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the east, to Sandwich at the end of Lake Erie in the west, a distance of about eleven hundred miles. Throughout this whole length its shores are washed to the west by Lake Huron, to the south-east by Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the St. Lawrence as far as to the boundary of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude. After passing this boundary the great river flows through the centre of the Province to the sea.

4. Canada is bounded, on the north, by the Hudson's Bay territory; on the east, by Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and New Brunswick; on the south, by the United States until the line strikes the St. Lawrence at St. Regis in latitude 45° and longitude $72^{\circ} 40'$ west, about seventy-five miles above Montreal. From that point the rivers and lakes divide the British territories from the United States. The line passes through the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario up the Niagara river, which it follows as far as to Lake Erie. After passing through Lake Erie it enters the Detroit river and Lake St. Clair, it then passes through the St. Clair river to Lake Huron, and finally through the St. Mary's river to Lake Superior. The western limit is very vague; but usage does not extend it farther than this lake. Canada may therefore be described as lying between the meridians at $57^{\circ} 50'$ and 90° west, and the parallels of 42° and 52° north, being about thirteen hundred miles from east to west, and

seven hundred from north to south. The area is estimated at three hundred and forty-eight thousand square miles.

5. This Province, as has been mentioned in a former part of this work, derives its name from the Iroquois word *Kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts, which the early settlers caught from the natives, and mistook for the name of the country. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the well known Indian Chief Brant, in his translation of the gospel of St. Matthew, always uses the word Canada to signify a village.

6. Extensive as this Province may now be, it is yet very different indeed from what it originally was. In the reign of George III. it included a great extent of what is now New England, and the whole of the country between the State of Pennsylvania, the river Ohio, and the Mississippi north to the Hudson's Bay Territory, where now a great portion of the rich and flourishing Western States add their strength to the neighbouring republic. By gradual encroachments on one hand, and concessions on the other---by the misconstruction of treaties, and the division of boundaries, have these vast and valuable tracts of country been separated from the British Empire.

7. Canada consists of a very extensive plain, situated between two ranges of high hills, one on the north, the other on the south. The most valuable portions of it are the grounds that stretch along the borders of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Some of the mountains on the north shore are upwards of two thousand feet high, as are also some of those in Gaspé and the Eastern Town-

ships. Both in the upper part of the Quebec District, and in Gaspé, the hills press on the banks of the river, giving to it an air of much grandeur. Higher up they recede, and form on either side a gradually widening and beautiful plain, susceptible of the most perfect cultivation. In the upper part of the country this level tract attains a very great breadth, and partly includes the basin of the noble stream of the Ottawa. In the west it appears to terminate with Lake Huron, for the northern sheet of that fine piece of water, as well as of Lake Superior, is flanked by mountains.

8. The most striking peculiarity of this noble region is its waters, particularly its immense lakes, which, in respect to depth and extent of surface, have no equal on the face of the earth. The Caspian Sea certainly exceeds the largest of these lakes separately considered, but that great body of salt water has no outlet, whereas the Canadian Lakes supply, without apparent diminution, the vast stream of the St. Lawrence.

9. Lake Superior is the largest of these inland seas, and indeed the most extensive body of fresh water in the world. Its form is that of an irregular crescent, and its length is estimated at three hundred and sixty geographical miles. Its surface appears to be one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the level of the Atlantic, and its shores afford indications of its having once been forty or fifty feet higher. The bottom of its basin is supposed to be five hundred feet below the surface of the Atlantic. In violent gales the waves rise nearly as high as those of the ocean; and, though there are no tides, the wind, when it blows strongly from

any point, throws the water with great force on the opposite shore.

10. It is remarkable that, while every other large lake is fed by rivers of the first order, this, the most capacious on the face of the globe, does not receive a third or even a fourth rate stream. The St. Louis, the most considerable, has a course of not more than one hundred and fifty miles. This deficiency is, however, amply supplied by not less than two hundred and twenty tributary rivers and streams, which pour in their waters from the surrounding mountains.

11. There are several remarkable things connected with Lake Superior. Its waters are so perfectly transparent that they render rocks, even at extraordinary depths, distinctly visible---which is caused by the mud and sand having time to subside. The temperature of summer is never gained by these waters; for, if in July a bottle be sunk to the depth of one hundred feet, and there filled, and then brought up to the surface, its contents are found to be like ice-water.

12. On the south side of the lake are the Pictured rocks, which are immense cliffs rising to an elevation of three hundred feet above its level, and stretching along its coast for fifteen miles. They are called the Pictured Rocks in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires but little aid from the imagination to discern in them castellated towers, lofty domes and spires, pinnacles, and every grotesque or sublime shape which the genius of architecture ever invented. The *voyageurs* never pass this coast except

in the most profound calm ; and the indians, before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations to propitiate the favour of their Manitous or Guardian Spirit.

13. The Cascade of La Portaille, and the Doric Arch, are other two remarkable objects on this shore. The Cascade consists of a considerable stream precipitated from a height of seventy feet by a single leap into the lake to such a distance that a boat may pass between the fall and the rock perfectly dry. This immense wall of rock is of sandstone, and is worn away by the continual action of the water, which has undermined every projecting point to such a degree that this lofty precipice rests upon arches, and is intersected by caverns in every direction. Through these caverns the wind rushes with a sound as melancholy and as awful as any which ever vibrated upon the human ear.

14. The Doric Arch has all the appearance of a work of art ; and consists of an isolated mass of sandstone with four pillars supporting an entablature of stone, covered with soil, on which grows a beautiful grove of pine and spruce trees, some of them sixty feet in height. While viewing these wonders of nature, a sense of insecurity attends you, as a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably cause the destruction of your frail canoe as if it were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara.

15. A young lady, who crossed Lake Superior a few years since in a canoe, described her sensations to the writer as being very peculiar. Seated at the bottom of the canoe which was covered with nice soft skins, and accompanied by only two per-

sons, the lady and gentleman to whose house she was going, she felt like a bird floating along through space, as under the direction of their Indian guide they glided over the lake. The water was so remarkably transparent that, when she looked over the side of the frail bark to the rocks and stones and long tangling weeds in the depth below, all idea of water vanished, and she seemed to be buoyant in the air.

16. The tributary rivers and streams, though not large, pour into this lake a greater volume of water than what forms its exit at the only outlet, the Falls of St. Mary's. This is generally thought to be caused by the immense evaporation continually going on, and which would be much greater were it not for the dense covering of wood, and the long continuance of frost in this region. The vast copper mines lately discovered here, and which promise to become a source of wealth both to the United States and Canada, render this portion of our country peculiarly interesting at this time.

17. The surplus waters of Lake Superior enter, near its south-eastern extremity, into St. Mary's Channel, by which they are transmitted to Lake Huron more than forty miles distant. About midway are St. Mary's Falls, where the current forces its way through broken rocks with a tremendous noise. The swift flowing billows and whitened waters are hurried with velocity over a slope of huge boulder stones through a thickly wooded country, whose want of elevation on either side has permitted the formation of a number of islets, divided by channels, which are narrow on the left, but widen on the right bank. Its bed is from one

mile to one mile and a half wide. These rapids cannot be ascended, but canoes, though with great danger, sometimes shoot downwards. A schooner, belonging to the North West Company, sometime ago came down in safety, which is the first instance of a passage being accomplished by a vessel of any considerable size. This passage may be avoided by a *portage* of about two miles, over which the Indians carry the canoes and launch them into Lake Huron.

18. This lake may be said to have three sides—two belonging to Canada and the third to the United States. Its extreme length is about two hundred and forty miles, its breadth not less than two hundred and twenty miles, and its circumference is supposed to be nearly one thousand. Its surface is only thirty-two feet lower than that of Lake Superior, and it is equally distinguished by the brilliancy of its waters and its extraordinary depth, estimated at nine hundred or one thousand feet. Lake Huron is the second in succession, as well as in magnitude, of this great chain of lakes. A range of islands runs parallel with its northern shore, and with the peninsula of Cabot separates almost completely the upper part from the main, so that it was considered by the earlier discoverers as a distinct basin. Among these Islands the chief is the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, which is viewed by the Indians with peculiar awe as the abode of the Great Spirit. It is seventy-five miles long, and in some places twenty-five miles broad. The two islets of St. Joseph and Drummond are fortified as frontier stations---the former by Britain, the latter by the United States.

19. The principal British naval station on Lake Huron is Penetanguishine in Georgian Bay. It is sheltered by hills of sand and rolled blocks, bearing evidence of the "war of waters" when this fine country was covered with the inland sea, upon the surface of which only occasional tops of mountains and lines of rocky ridges were to be seen, like islands studding the vast expanse.

20. The islands of La Cloche form a charming contrast to the bleak hills on the northern shore, which rise one thousand feet above the level of the lake. The name of La Cloche is derived from the belief that some of the Islands are composed of dark rocks, which, when struck, sound like a bell.

21. Near its north-western point a narrow strait connects it with Lake Michigan, which is entirely included within the United States' boundary. The view into this lake from Michillimackinack Isle, which lies in the strait of that name, is peculiarly pleasing; the pretty hamlet of St. Ignace, the high white cliffs contrasted with the foliage around, and the blue light streaming through the sound from the vast lake beyond, offer a rich treat to the lovers of natural scenery.

22. We hope our readers have not forgotten that it was in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron that Champlain passed a winter with the Indians. They were then a warlike and powerful race, "sovereigns of the land and of the lake." Now, however, it is very different; the natives of the soil are scattered and weakened, their numbers diminished, and their power extinguished. The Government, however, and others, are trying to give them the benefits of civilization, and to convert them to

Christianity ; and, though it must be owned that the Indians are less picturesque in civilized than in savage life, we must rejoice at the changes taking place among them.

23. Previously to 1829 a distribution of presents used to take place to the Western Indians at Drummond's Island. These visiting Indians came from the north of Penetanguishine, from Sault Ste. Marie and the shores of Lake Superior, from the south-west and Lake Michigan, Green Bay, the Fox River, Wisconsin, and even from the distant Mississippi. In 1829, however, Drummond's Island being finally ceded to the Americans, and the British Government being desirous of ascertaining the disposition of the Indians to embrace civilization, the distribution of presents was made first at St. Joseph's Island, and afterwards at Penetanguishine. In the spring of 1835 the Government determined to settle the Indians on Manitoulin Island, consisting of five or six families of the Ottawa tribe, who had settled at Wequamekong Bay. These, with a few Chippewas, amounted to about seventy or eighty persons. In 1836 the present settlement at Manitowanning was commenced. When the first issue of presents took place, it was attended by twenty-six hundred and ninety-seven individuals. Sir Francis Head was present, and formed the idea of collecting at Manitoulin, not only the wild Indians from the north of Lake Huron, as had at first been proposed, but all those who had settled or were wandering among the white population in various parts of Upper Canada. This design, however, does not seem to be approved of by the settled Indians. Those who have accepted the offers made

them by the Government are chiefly belonging to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes.

24. There is a decided difference between these tribes. The Ottawas, who emigrated from the United States, have been all their lives Indian farmers, and immediately began to cultivate the soil, and cure the fish for winter's use, so that it was not necessary for them to leave their homes in search of food. The Chippewas, on the contrary, who had never, until collected at Manitoulin, cultivated the soil, were slow in adopting a new mode of life. For some time they were reluctant to remain in a fixed place of residence; they frequently shifted their camps, and it required much persuasion to induce them to join the settlements.

25. In the village of Wequamekong there are now seventy-eight buildings, a church, a school-house, and a saw-mill. The Ottawas have long been converted to the Roman Catholic religion, and have a priest residing with them, who appears to have the entire control. The Manitowawning village contains fifty-five buildings, a school-house, saw-mill, large store, and Protestant church. The population of the island is about seven hundred.

26. The men now do most of the chopping; but, after that, the women still take a full share of the labours of the field. Their fondness for hunting and fishing is diminished, so that they seldom leave the island for either purpose. They are more regular in their habits, dress more like white people, wash their hands and faces daily, and appear to be influenced by the instructions they receive. They attend public worship regularly, their moral habits are improved, and they do not talk of their ancient

mode of cruel warfare with the same delight as formerly. In fact the changes, which have taken place here and elsewhere, would have delighted the heart of Champlain, if he had lived to witness them, for I hope you have not forgotten the memorable saying of this excellent man, "That the conversion of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire."

CHAPTER II.

CONTENTS.

Lake Huron—The Huron District—The Chippewas of Saugeen—Lake St. Clair—Indian Settlements at the St. Clair Rapids and Walpole Island—Lake Erie—French Settlement on the Detroit—Indian Settlement near Amherstburg—Ports on Lake Erie—Grand River—Niagara River—Falls of Niagara—Queenston—Lewiston—Forts on the Niagara.

1, There is nothing worthy of remark on the south-west or American shore of Lake Huron. The eastern side, on the contrary, forms one of the finest portions of America. On this elevated shore is situated the noble tract termed the Huron District belonging to the Canada Company. It is of a triangular form, commencing in latitude $43^{\circ} 5'$ north, and extending about sixty miles. The whole of the land is very fertile with an undulating surface. It is watered by numberless streams, insomuch that, in the tract to the southward of Goderich, in a distance of thirty miles, eighty-seven rivers, rivulets, and brooks fall into Lake Huron, or nearly three to a mile.

2. The principal rivers are the Maitland, formerly called the Menesetuagh, an Indian word said to mean "the wide-mouthed river," the Albert, the Bayfield, the Aux Sables, so named from the sandy plains through which it passes, the Avon, and the Thames, which with its numerous tributaries unite in one stream in the township of London, and join the main river Thames at the Town of London. The Nith, which rises in an extensive swamp of about thirty miles in length in the north-eastern part of the district, runs in a south-east direction, and, after passing through Ellice, Easthove, Wilmot, Waterloo, and Dumfries, joins the Grand River or Ouse at Paris near Brantford.

3. There is reason to believe that this tract of land was under water at no very distant period. There are ridges of gravel and stone rolled, till rounded in water, running from south-west to north-east in every direction, showing that the waters have receded and left these dry. There is one peculiarity in the Huron District; the large swamp already alluded to, exists on the very highest land in the District, and feeds most of the rivers in it before mentioned. It must be five hundred feet above the level of the lake, and consequently nearly twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea.

4. A phenomenon, which has puzzled philosophers, is easily comprehended in a walk along the shores of Lake Huron. In many parts of Canada and the United States long sand-bars are formed across the mouths of rivers and deep bays. This is observable prominently at Aux Sables, which runs parallel to Lake Huron for eleven miles, the space between being filled up by a sand-bar formed by the

river; at Long Point too, and at Erie (formerly Presqu' Isle) on Lake Erie, and at Burlington Bay and Toronto on Lake Ontario. This arises from the prevalent wind being from the north-west, which inclines the stream at the mouth of rivers in that direction; and where the waves of the lake are neutralized by the force of the stream, the mud or sand contained in both naturally deposits itself in the still water.

5. The population of Huron is increasing amazingly. In 1830, it was a wilderness; in 1841, it contained 5,100; in 1842, 7,300; in 1843, 11,400; in 1844, 14,000; this year the population amounts to nearly 20,000. Goderich, the capital of the District, contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a steep bank, one hundred and thirty feet high, looking down on Lake Huron and the confluence of the Maitland. It has five churches of different denominations, a Court House, stores, and inns, and possesses an excellent Harbour.

6. When Sir Francis Head obtained from the Chippewas of Saugeen, Lake Huron, the surrender of the large tract of land lying north of the Gore and London Districts, he reserved for their use the extensive peninsula lying between the Huron tract and Georgian Bay, north of Owen's Sound, and supposed to contain about 450,000 acres. These Chippewas have been settled and converted to Christianity since 1831, and give satisfactory proof of their desire for civilization and improvement. A Missionary, who is an Indian brought up at the Rice Lake Mission, is settled amongst them. They have a chapel and a mission house, which were built by the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

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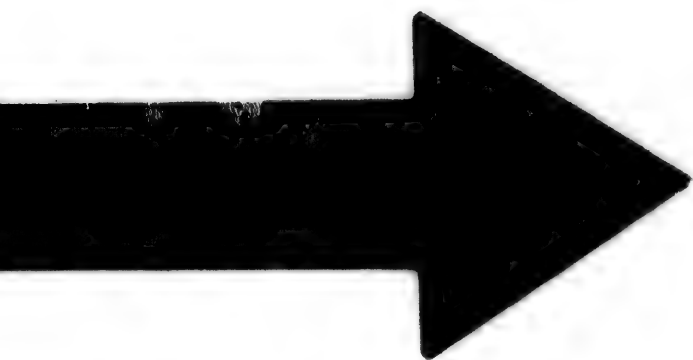
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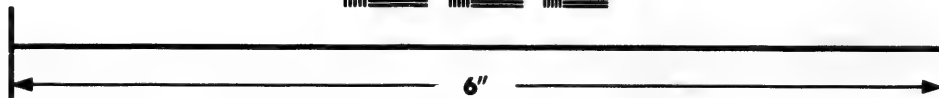
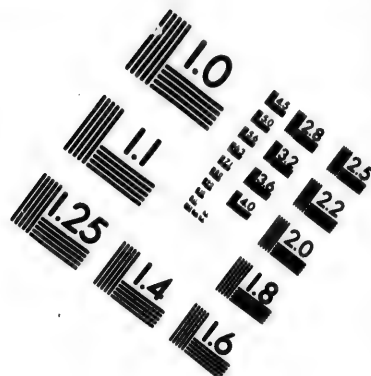
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7. This mission is beautifully situated, and fine
flats extend along the river, where the Indians cut
sufficient hay for their oxen and cows, and grow
excellent corn. The mouth of the Saugeen River
forms the best and almost only port of refuge on
the eastern shore of Lake Huron. Hence it is
likely to become a place of considerable resort.
These Indians are entitled to share in the annuity
of £1250 recently granted in exchange for the
Saugeen territory. They have been remarkable
for their steadfastness since they embraced Chris-
tianity. They appear to be a happy people, much
attached to their Missionary, are teachable, and give
solid proofs that they are progressing in civilization.
They are about two hundred in number. There
is another settlement of Chippewas at Beausoleil
Island, Lake Huron, rather larger and chiefly
Roman Catholics; and a third at Big Bay, Owen's
Sound, of about one hundred and thirty. This is
also a Mission station of the Wesleyan Methodists,
whose zeal in this good work cannot be too highly
spoken of.

8. Lake Huron pours out its surplus waters at
its southern extremity, thus carrying in that direc-
tion the great chain of communication by the river
St. Clair. This expands into Lake St. Clair,
about twenty-six miles long, and nearly the same
in breadth. Its shores are as yet not well settled.
There is, however, a settlement of Chippewas and
Pottawatamies on the St. Clair Rapids, consisting
of nearly eight hundred persons. Previously to 1830
they were wandering hunters, scattered over the
western part of the Province. Sir John Colborne
first endeavoured to settle and civilize them. They







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are now converted to Christianity, and are acquiring sober, orderly, and industrious habits. Generally they belong to the Methodist Wesleyans and the Church of England, but there are a few Roman Catholics amongst them. A party residing at Kettle Point are still heathens.

9. Another Indian settlement at Walpole Island, which lies at the junction of the River and Lake St. Clair, was commenced by Colonel M'Kee, to whom the Indians gave the name of White Elk. At the close of the war he collected the scattered remains of some tribes of Chippewas, who had engaged on the British side; and several bands of Pottawatamies and Ottawas have joined them since 1836, in consequence of the Proclamation then issued. They are all heathens except about twenty families, who have a Missionary belonging to the Church of England settled over them. Since the death of their old Chief the aversion of these Indians to become Christians has been much diminished. In 1842 their numbers amounted to 1140.

10. Lake St. Clair receives several rivers, the principal of which, the Thames, winds for more than one hundred miles. On its banks are situated London, Chatham, and several other towns which are rapidly rising into importance. From Lake St. Clair issues the Detroit, a spacious stream celebrated for the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country. Both the river and the lake are, however, extremely shallow.

11. After running twenty-six miles the Detroit opens into the grand expanse of Lake Erie. It is about two hundred and forty-four miles long, and, at its centre, fifty-eight miles broad, its circum-

ference being estimated at somewhat less than six hundred and fifty-eight miles. The surface is said to be five hundred and sixty-five feet above the level of the ocean, making it thirty feet lower than Lake Huron. The depth seldom amounts to more than two hundred and seventy feet; and the difficulties of the navigation are increased by the projecting promontories, which render a frequent change of course necessary. There has hitherto been on the Canadian side a great want of harbours, but several are now being formed or improved by the Government. At the Rondeau, Port Stanley, Port Maitland, and Port Colborne, expensive and important works are in progress, which will greatly benefit this part of the country.

12. Lake Erie is said to be filling up by deposits carried down by the rivers. Its shallowness can be accounted for in no other way, as it receives through the Detroit the surplus waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

13. This lake may be considered as a central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland communication in the world. The coasts are almost equally divided between the British and Americans, and are very fertile and pleasing. The great canals leading from it to the Hudson on the one side, and to the Ohio on the other, render it a medium of communication between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. The Welland Canal on the Canadian side, which joins it to Lake Ontario, forms a channel, by which in its enlarged state a considerable portion of the produce of the Lake countries will be transmitted. The Government

improvements on this and the other canals are on so noble a scale that vessels from Huron, Michigan, Erie, or Ontario, drawing nine feet of water may now pass to the Ocean through the St. Lawrence. Lake Erie is the most dangerous of the lakes to cross, as it is very subject to thunder storms and sudden gusts of wind, which render its navigation at all times extremely insecure.

14. One of the first settlements in Canada was made on the Detroit River by a few French families, whose descendants are still to be found on its banks, retaining the manners and habits of their ancestors. It bears a striking resemblance to Lower Canada. For twenty or thirty miles are to be seen the village form of settlement, the long robed priest, the decent church, and the kind and civil *habitant*. The country around is extremely picturesque, the banks high and cultivated, and the eye everywhere rests upon fertile fields, well stock-ed gardens and orchards, extensive *granges* or barns, and neat farm houses. Its climate is delightful, and all kinds of grain, the finest grapes, peaches, nectarines, apples and pears grow in profusion.

15. Sandwich and Amherstburg are the principal places on the Canadian side. The city of Detroit on the opposite bank belongs to the United States. From the Detroit River the northern shore of the Lake is of a bolder character than the American, the banks rising sometimes to the height of one hundred feet perpendicular.

16. Point Pelée is the southernmost point of Canada; the next is Pointe aux Pins, from the harbour near it called the Rondeau. There is a westerly route across the country to Chatham on

the Thames. It is expected that, when completed, this route will be generally used by the Americans, because much dangerous navigation will be avoided, and the distance between Buffalo and Detroit will be considerably lessened.

17. Near Amherstburg and Pointe Pelée there is an Indian settlement, consisting of about four hundred Chippewas, Hurons, Munsees, and Shawnees. The Chippewas are still heathens, and live in wigwams, subsisting chiefly by hunting and making their women perform all the field work.

18. Port Talbot is about equi-distant from the Niagara and Detroit. This extensive and fine settlement was made in 1802 by Colonel Talbot, who, after encountering very great difficulties, succeeded in laying out and opening roads, extending for about eighty miles parallel to the lake. The whole is now densely filled with inhabitants. Between Port Talbot and the Grand River lies a long peninsula called Long Point. It is a very fine and well settled country, stretching eastward into the lake for about twenty miles, and forming a bay on its north-eastern shore.

19. The lands lying at the mouth of the Grand River are low and unhealthy, but, higher up, it runs through a country scarcely to be equalled in salubrity and loveliness. The whole of Oxford and Middlesex counties are rich and fertile, and thickly populated. London on the Thames is the principal place. There is an old and extensive settlement on the Thames. In 1792 the remnant of the Delaware Indians, Moravian Congregations in the United States, was compelled to seek an asylum in Upper Canada, and was permitted to settle on the River La Tranche, now the Thames.

20. The first settlement having been entirely destroyed by the invading American army in 1812, a new one was formed where the Indians were again collected. They now live together in a place called the Moravian Village, and belong to the church of the United Brethren. The Chippewas and Munsees occupy a tract of land twenty-five miles from the Moravian Village. There are also Oneidas and Pottawatamies, who are still heathens. The converted Chippewas and Munsees belong to the Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists. The whole of the settlements on the Thames contain about twelve hundred persons.

21. Upon one of the branches of the Grand River, called the Speed, is situated the town of Guelph. It is nearly one hundred miles distant from Lake Erie, and is one of the most flourishing towns settled by the Canada Company. Galt is another very pretty and neat place, called after the author of "Lawrie Todd." Indeed the whole country in that direction is so fruitful and desirable that it must attract settlers.

22. Western Canada forms one of the finest portions of British America. When it shall be better cultivated, and the marshy grounds sufficiently drained to banish from them the fever and ague, the whole of these Western Districts will become a perfect garden. The climate is exceedingly delightful; indeed the whole of the Gore District, the Huron Tract, and part of the London District, are remarkably healthful. It is in the low, flat, undrained grounds alone that ague exists.

23. Near Brantford, which is a very pretty town on the Grand River, is the settlement belonging

to the Six Nations, formerly called the Iroquois, one of the most interesting in Canada. At the termination of the war of independence the Six Nations Indians of the Mohawk Valley, who had taken part with the British against the Americans, became apprehensive that injurious consequences might result from their hunting grounds being within the territory assigned to the United States.. They accordingly in 1783 deputed their celebrated chief, Captain Joseph Brant (Tyendenaga), to represent their fears to the British Government; and next year a grant was made to them for ever of the fine and fertile tract of land on the Grand River. .

24. The community consists not only of the Six Nations, but includes some Delawares, Tutulies, Muntures, Nuntieokes, and some other Indians, together with a few families of negroes, adopted into the nation; their number in 1843 was 2,223. The Mohawks had been Christians for many years before the American revolution. A considerable number of the Cayugas, Onandagos, Senecas, and some of the Delawares, are still heathens. The great majority of the Indians on the Grand River are Christians, and mostly belong to the Church of England. Their church service is very interesting, and their singing delightful.

25. The Welland Canal leaves Lake Erie at Port Colborne in the Township of Humberton. A branch, or feeder for it, commences at Dunnville, a short distance from the mouth of the Grand River. The American shore of Lake Erie has the advantage of possessing several good harbours, namely, Sandusky, Cleaveland, Erie, and Buffalo. At present we are deficient, but in another year the

munificence of the Government will enable us to reap the benefits desirable from this most fertile and beautiful region.

26. During the war we were singularly unfortunate on Lake Erie, where a battle was fought between the English squadron carrying sixty-three guns, and the American carrying fifty-six guns, which terminated in the capture of our fleet. Indeed it was impossible for us to escape defeat; we had neither stores, nor vessels, nor men at all fitted for the enterprise. Had it not been for the determined loyalty of the Canadians themselves, this fine country must then have been lost to England. It would doubtless have been re-conquered, when the Mother Country could, by the cessation of war in the Old World, pay attention to so distant and so trifling a part of her possessions as this was then considered to be. We live in happier times; these shores which were then a wilderness, are now the most populous and best settled portions of the Lake countries. The whole of the Lakes are now traversed by steam vessels and schooners, which ply in every direction, and by connecting canals and rivers, enable us to collect the products and luxuries of every clime.

27. " These Ocean Lakes,
Which in majestic indolence reposed
Coquetting with the winds, or mirror-like
Giving to upper worlds a mimic sun,
Are now the path of white-winged fleets which
bear
The golden fruits of the rich harvest fields
To far off climes. The woodland shores---
The towering pine-tree---the stern-hearted oak---

Have owned the sway of man ; and waving grain
Speaketh of home and plenty. Towering spires
Of Temples dedicate to Him, whose Word
Is life eternal, deck the verdant banks ;
And grateful strains of gratitude are hymned
Amid the Sabbath stillness.

28. The direction of the great water communication, which, from the head of Lake Huron, has been nearly due south, here changes to the north-east till it opens into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Opposite Fort Erie, where the Niagara river issues from the Lake, stands the fine American city of Buffalo. Here the grand canal commences, which connects Lake Erie with the Hudson, and consequently with the Atlantic.

29. The Niagara River is about thirty-three miles long, and traverses a beautiful country. At Fort Erie it is about a mile wide, but it soon contracts its bed to half a mile. The current here is extremely rapid, and offers a sublime prospect of the mighty mass of waters, rushing from the inland seas to join the Ocean.

30. The first vessel, that ever sailed on these western seas, was built on the Niagara River in 1579. She was dragged up into Lake Erie, and started on her bold adventure to follow the Mississippi down to the sea, under the guidance of La Salle of whom you may remember reading in the History. They entered Lake Huron through the St. Clair River, and encountered a violent storm, which, in these unknown waters, appalled the hearts of La Salle and his sailors. They escaped this danger, however, and passed into Lake Michigan, where, after sailing forty leagues, they landed on

an island at the mouth of Green Bay. La Salle sent back the ship to Niagara, laden with rich and valuable furs, procured by trade with the Indians of the coasts where they had touched in the voyage. The pilot and five men embarked in her, but they never reached the shore, and it is supposed that the vessel foundered in Lake Huron.

31. Following the river downwards, we come to Grand Island, belonging to the United States, a fine tract of land bearing splendid timber. Navy Island, the noted fortress of the Patriots in the late insurrection, lies near it, but is far inferior to it in size and in richness of soil. At Chippewa, nearly opposite to Navy Island, the Welland River flows into the Niagara. Below this the river expands into a kind of bay, and is more than two miles in breadth; it soon after contracts again suddenly to less than a mile, and then its current rapidly increases from three to eight miles. Farther down than this the Canadian boatmen with all their intrepidity dare not venture.

32. A distant noise is now heard resembling the peculiar sound of the ocean, and a column or cloud of mist is seen hovering over the rapid stream. Farther down the river bends to the east, and is divided by Goat Island, leaving, however, by far the greater body of water on the Canadian side. This rushes and foams furiously along among shoals and rocks, forming the rapids; no fall is yet visible but the sound grows louder, and the banks begin to rise from the water.

33. Steam navigation ends at Chippewa. Whilst travelling over the few intervening miles before reaching the Falls, you can, by looking upwards,

see the calm waters in the distance, whilst nearer they swell, and foam and recoil, and seem to be gathering up all their force for the mighty leap they are about to make. Mrs. Jamieson, when speaking of them, says in her own beautiful manner, "The whole mighty river comes rushing over the brow of a hill, and, as you look up at it, seems as if coming down to overwhelm you; then meeting with the rocks as it pours down the declivity, it boils and frets like the breakers of the Ocean. Huge mounds of water, smooth, transparent, and gleaming like an Emerald, rise up and bound over some impediment, then break into silver foam, which leaps into the air in the most graceful and fantastic forms."

34. The Horseshoe or Canadian Fall is not quite circular, but is marked by projections and indentations which give amazing variety of form and action to the mighty torrent. There it falls in one dense mass of green water, calm, unbroken, and resistless; here it is broken into drops, and falls like a shower of diamonds sparkling in the sun, and at times it is so light and foaming that it is driven up again by the currents of air, ascending from the deep below, where all is agitation and foam.

35. Goat Island, which divides and perhaps adds to the sublimity of the Falls, is three hundred and thirty yards wide, and covered with vegetation. The American Fall, which is formed by the east branch of the river, is smaller than the British, and, at first sight, has a plain and uniform aspect. This, however, vanishes as you come near, and, though it does not subdue the mind as the Canadian one does, it fills you with a solemn and delightful sense of grandeur and simplicity. It falls upwards

of two hundred feet, and is about twenty feet wide at the point of fall, spreading itself like a fan in falling.

36. An ingenious American has thrown a curious wooden bridge across this Fall to Goat Island, which you cross only a very few yards above the crest of the cataract. Passing by it, and crossing the island, you reach the extremity of the British Fall on its eastern side. Here a piece of timber projects about twelve feet over the abyss, on which you can stand safely, and view the waters as they rush by, whilst the spray dashes over you, and your frail support quivers under your feet. Here you may follow the course of the waters as they roll from the rude confusion below you, and spread themselves out into bright, curling, foaming green and white waves. To some persons nothing at the Falls appears so beautiful as the columns of mist which soar from the foaming abyss, and shroud the broad front of the great flood, whilst here and there rainbows peep out from the mysterious curtain.

37. At the foot of the Canadian Fall, there is a ledge of rock, which leads into a cavern behind the sheet of waters, called "the Cavern of the Winds." It is in the form of a pointed arch, the span on the left hand being composed of rolling and dark water, and that on the right of dark rocks. It is fifty or sixty feet large, and the obscurity that surrounds it, together with the strong wind which blows the spray and water all over you, render this rather a difficult undertaking, especially for young persons.

38. Within a few minutes walk of this lovely scene, are to be found all the bustle and activity of life ; on the American side, hotels and mills of

every description, and a busy town called Manchester, through which passes the railroad that connects it with Lockport and Buffalo. On the Canadian side too, several mills are built on the side of the beautiful rapids, large and elegant hotels are erected, and a railroad is in operation from Chippewa to Queenston Heights.

39. A little below the Falls, the Niagara resumes its usual soft and gentle beauty. The banks here are very high and beautifully wooded. In the vicinity may be seen the Suspension Bridge. Its span is 800 feet, height from the water 230 feet. About four miles below, the river has formed a circular excavation called "the Whirlpool." The rapid current here sweeps wildly past the sides of the high and perpendicular banks; and in its course, the dead bodies or trees, that come within its reach, are carried with a quivering circular motion round and round this dismal spot. The rocks are steep, and no boat dares approach it, so that whatever gets into the current must there remain until decomposed, or broken to pieces by the action of the water. Having made this extraordinary circuit, the river regains its proper course and rushes between two precipices, which are not more than nine hundred feet apart.

40. Seven miles below the Falls, the country on the Canadian side suddenly rises into abrupt and elevated ridges, called Queenston Heights, and supposed to have been the banks of the river, and "the place of the Falls" in former ages. During the war a large body of American troops was driven down this steep precipice and nearly all perished in the river. The monument erected to the

memory of the brave General Brock, who fell here, lies in ruins, having been blown up by one of the disaffected in 1838. A large sum of money has been collected for the purpose of erecting another monument to the memory of Brock. At the foot of the hill is Queenston, a romantic looking village, where the Niagara again becomes navigable. On the American side, opposite to Queenston, stands the pretty town of Lewiston. A few miles below is Youngstown, an inconsiderable place; and at the mouth of the river is the quiet town of Niagara with its four thousand people. Fort Messassagua guards the river on the Canadian side, and on the opposite shore the Americans have a strong fort, called Fort Niagara. The banks of this river are very pleasing, and the water of a peculiarly beautiful colour.

CHAPTER III.

CONTENTS.

Lake Ontario—Toronto—Lake Simcoe—Bay of Quinte—Kingston—"The Lake of a Thousand Isles"—St. Regis—Cornwall Canal Rapids—Beauharnois Canal—The Ottawa—French River—Chaudière Falls—Rideau Canal—Grenville Canal—Lake of the Two Mountains—St. Anne's—Caughnawaga—Lachine Canal—Montreal.

1. Lake Ontario is the last and most easterly of the inland seas. It is elliptical in its form, measuring one hundred and seventy-two miles on a central line drawn from its south-west to its north-east extremity. Its surface is two hundred and thirty-one feet above the level of the Atlantic, and it is so deep that, in many places, a line of a hundred

fathoms has not reached the bottom. Nearly half of the Lake shore is in the State of New York.

2. At the head of Lake Ontario, on Burlington Bay, stands the flourishing town of Hamilton, which contains between five and six thousand inhabitants. No place in Canada is more distinguished for commercial enterprise. Behind it rise the Burlington Heights, a continuation of the ridge from Queenston Heights. At Toronto this ridge recedes from the Lake twenty-four miles, separating the streams falling into Lake Simcoe from those which fall into Lake Ontario. It continues onward as far as the Bay of Quinté, and has evidently at one time formed the boundary of the Lake, the same formation being still visible in the State of New York.

3. Lake Ontario is well deserving of its name "the Beautiful;" and yet it is hard to say in what this beauty consists, for there are no hills, no bold shores, no striking scenery around it. It has not the appearance of a fresh water lake so much as it has that of a vast rolling ocean. Its waves are at times so rough that at first it was considered dangerous to navigate it with any but large vessels; now vessels of every description may be seen on its bosom.

4. Though the scenery round Lake Ontario is not generally striking, yet the country about Burlington Bay at the head of the Lake is romantic and lovely. A small canal was some years since constructed through the sand bank, similar to those already spoken of, which encloses this beautiful Bay. It has within the last few years been repaired and strengthened, and cannot fail to be of infinite importance to this rapidly rising country.

The country beyond, called the Gore District, contains some of the finest lands in the Province, and is remarkably healthy. The Niagara District, too, is noted for its fertility and beauty. The Welland Canal empties itself into the Lake at Port Dalhousie, which lies between Burlington Bay and the Niagara River. This harbour is now much improved. The country bordering the Lake is well wooded; and through the numerous openings the prospect is enlivened by pretty towns and villages, and flourishing settlements.

5. The only city on the Canadian side is Toronto, which lies nearly opposite to the mouth of the Niagara River at thirty-eight miles distance. It is a rapidly rising place, quite English in its appearance, well drained and paved, and lighted with gas. It is very prosperous, and has doubled its numbers in ten years, the population being now upwards of 20,000. When selected by Governor Simcoe in 1793, two Indian families resided on the spot. It was first called York, but its name was afterwards changed to the noble Indian name of Toronto, or "the Place of Meeting." The country in every direction round is fertile, and agriculture thrives.

6. This city previous to the union of the Provinces was the Seat of Government for Western Canada; and, when the removal took place, many thought it would decline as rapidly as it had risen. The citizens, however, rousing their energies, set about improving it in every way, and, having a fine agricultural country to fall back upon, they have succeeded in making Toronto one of the finest cities of America. In 1849 in consequence of the disturbances in Montreal which ended in the destruc-

tion of the Parliament Buildings by fire, the Seat of Government was transferred to Toronto where it now is. The arrangement for the future is understood to be, that the Government and Legislature shall every few years be at Toronto and Quebec (the ancient capital of the whole province,) alternately.

7. The Lake Simcoe country, which lies north from it, is a rich and beautiful tract of land. The road leading to it, called Yonge Street, thirty-six miles in length, is macadamized, and passes through a fertile and highly cultivated country. Lake Simcoe itself is a lovely and romantic spot, and is rapidly filling with settlers. The highest land in Canada is in this neighbourhood, and of course the highest level of the water, which is found in a small lake near the "Narrows" of Lake Simcoe.

8. There is a small Indian settlement at Snake Island, Lake Simcoe. They are one hundred and nine in number, and occupy twelve dwelling-houses. They have a school-house too, in which their children are instructed by a respectable teacher, and Divine Service is performed by a resident Missionary of the Methodist persuasion, to which these Indians belong. Their Missionary, who has been acquainted with them since 1839, states that the majority of them are strictly moral in their conduct, and most of the adults decidedly pious.

9. Below Toronto lie the harbours of Port Hope and Cobourg, and between them and Kingston stretches the peninsula of Prince Edward. The Genesee, the Oswego, and the Black River flow into Lake Ontario from the State of New York. The principal river on the Canadian side is the

Trent, which, issuing out of Rice Lake, after a very winding course of nearly one hundred miles, falls into the Bay of Quinté. The Otonabee falls into the north shore of Rice Lake, and may be considered as a continuation of the Trent. They are both broad and full rivers, and are navigable for boats to a considerable distance.

10. There is a settlement of Mississaguas at Alnwick, not far from Rice Lake. Previous to 1827 they were Pagans, wandering in the neighbourhood of Belleville, Kingston, and Gananoque, and were known under the name of the Mississaguas of the Bay of Quinté. After their conversion to Christianity they were received into the Methodist Church, and settled at Grape Island, six miles from Belleville. In 1830 they removed to Alnwick, where they are progressing in industry and agriculture. They are in general consistent and pious Christians, and have an excellent Missionary who has ministered to them for the last fourteen years. Their number is two hundred and thirty-three. At Rice Lake there is another settlement; the village contains thirty houses, three barns, and a school-house. They have been reclaimed from their wandering life, and settled in their present location fifteen years. Their number is one hundred and fourteen. On Mud or Chemang Lake there is a settlement, which is supported by the New England Company. They are Christians and are visited by the Missionary from Peterborough. Their number is ninety-four. The Balsam Lake Indians, ninety in number, have lately removed to Lake Scugog, as they are anxious to become agriculturists. They have a school and a resident Methodist Missionary.

11. The long and winding Bay of Quinté not only encloses a very beautiful and fertile peninsula, but is dotted round with pretty towns, villages, and settlements. Belleville at the head of the Bay is the place of most consequence ; next to it is Picton, a very pretty little town ; and on every side the most charming scenery presents itself.

12. On the peninsula of the Prince Edward is a remarkable lake on the top of a mountain. Its depth is so great that it cannot be fathomed ; and, as it is on a level with Lake Erie, which is only sixty or seventy feet deep, it is said to be connected with it by some mysterious subterranean communication.

13. At Tyendinaga in this Bay there is a very interesting settlement of Mohawks. These Indians separated from their nation in the State of New York about the year 1784. They were Christians long before they came to Canada, and as far back as the reign of Queen Anne were presented with a service of plate for the communion. They belong to the Church of England, and, their place of worship having become too small for the congregation, they have lately built a commodious stone edifice, the expense of which is defrayed out of their own funds. Their number is three hundred and eighty.

14. Kingston is finely situated near the spot where old Fort Frontenac stood, its appearance is pleasing, and the surrounding country picturesque. The inhabitants are about twelve thousand in number, and it is rapidly recovering from the shock occasioned by the removal of the Seat of Government. It is a place of some commercial importance, being the port of the Rideau Canal, which

with the Ottawa opens up so much of the back country, and is a means of communication with Montreal. The town-hall and market are very handsome, and the mineral springs, lately discovered, are rapidly rising into notice. The harbour is excellent, ships of the line could lie close to the shore, and a strong fort commands the entrance.

15. The stream, issuing from the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, is now for the first time called the St. Lawrence. In the course of a few miles the channel becomes so wide and so full of islands that it has obtained the name of "the Lake of the Thousand Isles." These islands are of every imaginable shape, size, and appearance---some of them barely visible, others covering many acres; but their broken outline generally presents the most picturesque combinations of wood and water. While sailing among them you find yourself sometimes enclosed in a narrow channel, then you discover many openings like noble rivers, and soon after you appear to be on the bosom of a spacious lake.

"Hail Lake of Thousand Isles!

Which clustered lie within thy circling arms,
Their flower-strown shores kissed by the silver tide,
As fair art thou as aught

That ever in the lap of nature lay."

16. As you emerge from this fairy scene, and find yourself within the banks of a river, you approach Brockville, one of the prettiest towns in Canada. The houses are built with considerable taste, and the scenery they command is exquisite. Below lies Prescott, a spot made memorable during the late rebellion, and on the opposite shore stands the American town of Ogdensburg.

17. An island in the centre now obstructs the St. Lawrence, and produces what is called the "Long Sault." The stream rushing through a narrow passage on each side hurries on the bark with great velocity, and the two currents, meeting at the lower end, dash against each other, and form what is called the "Big Pitch." To avoid these rapids at the Long Sault, a very fine canal has been constructed by the Government called the Cornwall Canal. The Indian Village of St. Regis, where the boundary of 45° strikes the St. Lawrence, lies opposite to the town of Cornwall.

18. Here, on a small portion of the hunting grounds of their once powerful nation, is to be found a settlement of Iroquois. As the parallel of 45° intersects the tract of land they still own, part of it is in Canada and part in the United States. The number of British Indians is four hundred and fifty, and the Americans are said to be equally numerous. Many of the men continue to procure a precarious subsistence by hunting, and the women employ themselves in making up the skins of animals, killed in winter, into mitts and moccasins, and in manufacturing splint baskets and brooms. The St. Regis Indians have a large stone church with a steeple and two bells, which was erected upwards of fifty years ago at their expense. A French Canadian Missionary is maintained by the Government at the village, where he resides permanently, and devotes his whole time to the tribe. A great portion of the service here consists of singing, of which the Indians are passionately fond. They have not advanced much in piety or religious knowledge.

19. After passing the Canal the river expanding to the width of five miles is called Lake St. Francis. At its termination begins a succession of very formidable rapids, varying in intricacy, depth, and width of channel. They are called the Coteau du Lac, the Split Rock, and the Cascades.

20. While sailing along the shores of Lake St. Francis, which lies entirely within the British territories, you may observe a large *Cairn* or pile of stones heaped up as for the warriors of old, which has been raised by the Loyal Glengarry Highlanders in honour of Sir John Colborne, now Lord Seaton, formerly Governor General of Canada.

21. The rapids commence below the Lake, and continue for about nine miles. Formerly they used to interrupt the navigation, but now steamboats of proper size and build come over them daily in safety. They do not pass without risk, however, as may be well imagined, when you consider that the rapid current sweeps your little vessel close to rocks and islands, which, if touched, would ensure destruction. The voyage down the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Montreal is one of the most exciting and delightful that the country offers. The eligibility of this route has been increased lately by the re-discovery of a channel which, it is said, was used long ago by the French *voyageurs*. For this discovery we are indebted to one of the steam-boat captains, aided by an enterprising forwarding merchant of Montreal.

22. In order to open up the communication between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, and to enable all the vessels that come down the river, to return up again avoiding all these rapids, a canal

has been made by Government, which is called the Beauharnois Canal, and which is now in use. Below these rapids the river spreads out into Lake St. Louis, near which there is a beautiful fall of the same name. Here the St. Lawrence receives an important accession by the influx of the great stream of the Ottawa from the north-west.

23. The Uttawas or Ottawa has even yet been but partially explored. It is said to have its source near the Rocky Mountains, and to travel a distance of twenty-five hundred miles. This has never been clearly ascertained, but it is known to flow from beyond Lake Temiscaming, and to have a course of at least five hundred miles.

24. Formerly from forty to fifty canoes proceeded every year from Lachine in the island of Montreal with articles of traffic, and ascended the Ottawa for about three hundred miles, whence they were carried across *Portages*, or paddled along Lakes, and then passed through French River to Lake Huron. The coasts of this Lake and those of Lake Superior were then traversed until the *voyageurs* met at the *Grande Portage* with the messengers called "*Coueurs de Bois*," who brought the furs from the Indian hunting grounds. They here exchanged their skins, called *Peltry*, for the European goods brought by the *voyageurs*. Although the exchange was effected with much difficulty, and at so great a distance from the sea-shore, large fortunes were frequently made by the merchants engaged in this traffic. The *voyageurs* returned with these furs to Montreal in their light bark canoes, in which these adventurers have been known to perform voyages of thousands of miles.

The Ottawa was then the grand route of the fur traders, and was little known except to those employed in that business.

25. The Ottawa is connected with Lake Huron by the French River and Lake Nepissing. Two cataracts occur in French River---one just as it leaves the Lake, and the other twenty miles below, called the "Recollet." There are also several other rapids, one of which is distinguished by thirteen wooden crosses, which commemorate an equal number of fatal accidents that have occurred in crossing it.

26. French River is about seventy-five miles long. Its breadth varies, sometimes extending more than a league, and then flowing between lengthened ledges of rock, in which are excavated deep and narrow bays. It is said that few prospects exceed in singularity and grandeur those which are here afforded by groups of long and lofty islets scattered along the deep dark bays, the clear water reflecting their rugged outlines and wild foliage amidst the solemn stillness which pervades these solitudes. From Lake Nepissing you pass by a rapid river into the Ottawa.

27. The navigation of this beautiful river is interrupted by cataracts and rapids, and the scenery is extremely picturesque. It formerly divided Upper from Lower Canada, and settlements are formed along its banks for upwards of a hundred miles. The lands are excellent, with abundance of fine timber and mountains of iron ore, which, when the country is farther advanced in manufactures, will doubtless prove exceedingly valuable.

28. Little is known, however, of the Ottawa

country beyond the Falls and Portage "*des Allumets*," one hundred miles above the Township of Hull. Here the river is divided into two channels by an island fifteen miles long; and, about twelve miles after its junction has taken place, it is again divided by an island twenty miles long. Owing to the numerous cascades and falls, the scenery here is extremely romantic. The banks of the Ottawa for some distance are composed of white marble, which may be traced along the margin of the stream. This delightful district is now colonized.

29. The magnificent "*Lake des Chats*" is fifteen miles long and about one mile wide, but its spacious bays extend it to three miles. Kinnel Lodge, the residence of the Highland Chief M'Nab, is romantically situated on the south shore, which is more bold, more elevated, and better settled than the northern.

30. The Chaudiere Falls, which are in the Ottawa, just above the entrance to the Rideau Canal, are eighty feet in height by two hundred and twelve in width. They are situated near the centre of the river, and attract a considerable portion of the waters, which are strongly compressed by the shape of the rock that impedes them. In the Great Chaudiere or Kettle the sounding line has not found bottom at three hundred feet. It is supposed that there are subterranean passages, which convey the immense mass of waters beneath the river. In fact half a mile lower down it comes boiling up again from the *Kettles*.

31. Across these Falls has been thrown the celebrated Union Bridge, which connects Eastern and Western Canada. It is said to be one of the

most remarkable bridges in the world both with respect to situation and construction. Vast rafts of timber are brought down this river from a distance of several hundreds of miles. The dexterity, with which the lumberers manage these masses, is astonishing, particularly when directing them down these Falls. The improvement of the slides made for passing these timbers is amongst the numerous works which Government have lately completed.

32. The Rideau Canal commences at the termination of a small bay in the Ottawa, one hundred and twenty-eight miles distant from Montreal, and one hundred and fifty from Kingston, and about a mile below these Falls. This communication is more correctly a succession of raised waters, by means of dams, with natural lakes intervening, than a canal properly speaking. Lake Rideau is the summit pond, and the waters which burst out at White Fish Falls flow into the Gananoque River, which is the waste weir for regulating the waters in Lake Rideau. Thus the water in the whole canal, whether in times of flood or drought, is kept at a steady height. The connection between Kingston and the Ottawa, a distance of one hundred and thirty-two miles, is kept up by this canal.

33. Below the Chaudière the Ottawa has an uninterrupted navigation for steam-boats to Grenville sixty miles distant. The current is gentle, and the scenery pleasing from the numerous islands, the luxuriant foliage of the trees, and the glimpses which are obtained of infant settlements upon the skirts of the forest and the margin of the stream. At Grenville commences the impetuous rapid called the "Long Sault," which is only descended by

voyageurs or raftsmen of experienced skill and energy. Below the Long Sault the river continues at intervals rapid and unmanageable as far as to Point Fortune, where it expands into the Lake of the Two Mountains, and finally forms a junction with the St. Lawrence.

34. The Grenville Canal, formed to overcome these obstacles, consists of three sections,---one at the Long Sault, another at the Fall called the "Chûte à Blondeau," and the third at Carillon, which opens into the Lake of the Two Mountains, through which an uninterrupted navigation is maintained to Lachine.

35. In this rich and beautiful district the highest of the two hills, from which it obtains its name, is called Calvary, and is held sacred by the Canadians and the remnant of the great Indian nations living at its base. A large lake lies in its shade, terminated by the Rapids and Island of Ste. Anne, so celebrated in Moore's Canadian Boat-song. The flourishing village, which surrounds the Church, owes its existence and support to the contributions of the Canadian *voyageurs*, who never omit to pay their offerings at the shrine of Ste. Anne before engaging in any enterprise. Captain Franklin mentions one of his Canadians, who, when on the most northern coast of America, nearly two thousand miles distant, requested an advance of wages that an additional offering might be transmitted by the hands of a friend to the shrine of this his tutular Saint. Many, who never have seen and never will see "Uttawas Tide," have sung about it till it has become almost a household word. The Indians at the Lake of the Two Mountains consist of Iroquois, Algonquins,

and Nepissings; their number is about one thousand. They are all Roman Catholics; Missionaries are settled amongst them; and they have a school conducted by a French Canadian; but their condition is far from prosperous.

36. Several miles above the island of Montreal the waters divide into two branches. The smaller winding between Isle Jesus, Isle Bizarre, and the main continent, rejoins the St. Lawrence at Repentigny. The greater portion, rushing among a cluster of islets and rocks lying in the channel between Isle Perrot and Ste. Anne, mingles its waters on the west with those of Lake St. Louis. The Iroquois settlement of Caughnawaga, or "the Village of the Rapids" stands on this Lake ten miles from Montreal. This seigniory was granted for the benefit of the Iroquois by Louis XIV. in 1680, and a further grant was made afterwards by Frontenac. Those who do not cultivate the ground, subsist in summer by navigating boats and rafts down to Montreal, and in the winter by the profits arising from the sale of snow-shoes, moccasins, &c. They have every means of instructionⁿ enjoyed by the other Roman Catholics, and are reported to be regular in their attendance at Church. Their number is about eleven hundred. They behaved nobly during the rebellion, and have been rewarded by special marks of Her Majesty's favor since that period.

37. Passing Caughnawaga, the St. Lawrence now contracts and boils up and foams amongst small islands and over rocks for nine miles, forming the Rapids of Lachine or Sault St. Louis. The Lachine Canal has been recently enlarged so as to

enable large vessels, which have passed downwards, to avoid these very dangerous rapids, and eventually to communicate with the Ocean, as the Canal conveys the vessels across the Island to the Harbour of Montreal.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTENTS.

Montreal—The Richelieu—Lake Champlain—Lake St. Peter—Three Rivers—Quebec—The Fall of Montmorency—The St. Lawrence—The Saguenay.

1. The Island and Seignory, on the south side of which the city of Montreal stands, is about thirty miles long, and its superior fertility has acquired for it the appellation of the "Garden of Canada." The slopes of the mountain, which rises near the city, and from which it derives its name, are wooded nearly to the summit; but towards the base the forest trees have been succeeded by orchards that produce apples, pears, and plums of the choicest flavor.

2. Between the mountain and the river the city and suburbs extend in every direction. It is a very handsome and lively place, and possesses a metropolitan appearance. It is well lighted and clean, and is rapidly improving in size, beauty, and convenience. Noble wharves, built of stone, stretch along the shore, and the lofty warehouses and stores behind them give an idea of the great commercial importance to which it has risen. The magnificent French Church of Nôtre Dame is the largest build-

ing in the New World. The tall and elegant steeple of the English Church, the other steeples and domes, and the splendid Bank lately erected, ornament the city greatly, and convey a just impression of the wealth and importance of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

3. The situation of Montreal at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels must ensure its importance, and, even now when the canals are finished, enabling large vessels to pass up to the Lakes, there is no doubt but that it will still secure an important share of the commerce of the country. Its position too in regard to the United States is very favorable. The facilities of transport to Laprairie, thence on the Rail-road to St. John's, and onward by water to New York through Lake Champlain and the Hudson, render the conveyance of goods and passengers both easy and expeditious. A Rail-road is also in rapid course of construction to connect Montreal with the City of Portland on the Atlantic seaboard, and it is in contemplation to extend the Laprairie, and St. John's Railway to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, there to connect with the Ogdensburgh Line.

4. The St. Lawrence below Montreal presents a wide expanse, navigable for vessels of six hundred tons, which gives it all the advantages of a Sea-port. About forty-five miles lower down, where it widens into Lake St. Peter, it becomes rather shallow, and allows only a narrow passage for large ships. This is to be deepened immediately.

5. At the head of Lake St. Peter the St. Lawrence receives the Richelieu River, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows for about seventy

miles through a fertile country. It differs from most rivers in being narrow at its mouth and widening upwards ; its banks are generally from eight to twelve feet high, diversified on each side by farms and extensive settlements in a high state of improvement. On or near it are neat, populous, and flourishing villages, handsome churches, numerous mills of every description, good roads in all directions, and every characteristic of a prosperous country.

6. The breadth of the bed of the Richelieu at its mouth is two hundred and fifty yards. This it preserves, with a few exceptions occasioned by some small and beautiful islands, up to Chambly Basin. This is an expansion of the river nearly circular, about a mile and a half in diameter, embellished by several little islands, which are covered with verdure and fine wood, as ornamentally disposed as if regulated by the hand of art. A very fine bridge has been lately erected over the Richelieu, which will be of immense benefit to the country. From the basin of Chambly the river continues to widen more or less to St. John's, where there is a ship navigation to the towns on Lake Champlain. There is a canal too, which has been formed to avoid the rapids of the Richelieu, and to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

7. Lake Champlain is the most picturesque of the inland waters. Its length is one hundred and twenty miles. It derives its name from Samuel Champlain, the distinguished man who discovered it in 1609. At Rouse's Point, where the Lake opens, are the fortress and outworks erected by the Americans, whilst they considered this position within their own boundary. For some years it belonged

to Canada, but by the Ashburton treaty of 1842 it was given up to the United States. It completely defends the pass of Lake Champlain, and the Americans are now improving it. A little below Rouse's Point is the British Naval Station and Garrison of Isle aux Noix ; and here the hulks of ships and gun-boats used in the late war are now lying.

8. The country around the Richelieu is very romantic and beautiful, and in the distance are seen the bold and towering summits of Rouville, Beloeil, Yamaska and Ste. Therese. The range of hills traversing the fine country, called the " Eastern Townships," is a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont. This territory is profusely watered by rivers, lakes, and rivulets, which wind about in every direction. The British American Land Company have their possessions in this section. These Townships are situated between Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the River St. Lawrence. The largest body of water, called Memphremagog Lake, which is thirty miles long and two miles wide, lies on the southern portion ; Massawippi Lake is eight miles long, and one mile wide. These lakes discharge their waters by streams into the River St. Francis. The population here is increasing rapidly.

9. Returning down the Richelieu or Chambly, as it is sometimes called, as you enter Lake St. Peter, innumerable green islands and pretty villages rise on each side. Amongst these the pleasing town of Sorel, or William Henry, stands conspicuous. This lake is about twenty-five miles in length and from one to ten in breadth ; its channel, which is very intricate, requires to be marked with beacons,

usually small fir poles stuck in the mud with part of the green tuft left on their tops. There is a settlement of Abenaguais on the River St. Francis, which rises to the southward and flows into this Lake. The majority reside in the village, which is thirty-seven acres in extent; but about a dozen families, who do not cultivate the ground, live in wigwams scattered over the country, and seldom resort to the village except to receive their presents. The Government supports a Roman Catholic Missionary, as they are chiefly of that religion. Lately, however, a Methodist Missionary has gone to reside amongst them, and a few families adhere to him. They have a school, but their teacher complains that he is frequently obliged to bring them to it from their homes. Their present number is three hundred and six.

10. The Town of Three Rivers is very agreeably situated on the west side of the River St. Maurice at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It owes its name to the position of two small islands in the mouth of the former, giving it the appearance of three distinct rivers. This is one of the oldest places in Canada, and at one time possessed a great share of the fur trade. On the right bank of the river, seven or eight miles above Three Rivers, are some iron forges, which were established so long ago as 1737 by the French. At the conquest of the Province the right of the French king devolved on his British Majesty, and these forges have been let to private persons who have worked them with success. The ore is abundant and equal to the best Swedish, and the *habitans* prefer having their stoves, pots and kettles made of it to any other.

Englishmen are employed in making models, but the other workmen are chiefly Canadians.

11. The banks of the St. Maurice are generally high, and covered with large groves of fine majestic trees. Navigation extends for boats thirty-eight leagues, with the exception of the Portages. Up the western branch is a most extraordinary chain of lakes and navigable waters, the number of which is estimated at twenty-three. The stupendous fall of the Shawenegam is magnificent, being one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. The St. Maurice is more than one hundred and forty miles in length. At Three Rivers there are about ninety Algonquins, who are in a state of great poverty; and on the River St. Maurice there are eighty-six of the Tête de Boule Tribe in a similar condition. The Abenauais possess a few acres of land and three islands on the River Becancour, nearly opposite to Three Rivers. Although christianized, they have neither church nor school. They make no progress in agriculture, support themselves by fishing, and are only eighty-four in number.

12. After passing the mouths of the St. Maurice, the banks of the St. Lawrence continue to rise till you reach the Richelieu Rapids, which so contract the channel as to render it hazardous except at particular periods of the tide. The banks afterwards expand, and present an extremely interesting prospect,---churches, villages, and white cottages profusely scattered along the shore. The view is bounded by remote and lofty mountains, from amongst which the rapid river Jacques Cartier rushes impetuously into the St. Lawrence. The country on both sides is thickly populated, and exhi-

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bits a succession of parishes, mostly consecrated by name to the memory of some Saint. The post-road leads through the parishes on the North Shore. The Chaudière River rises in Lake Megantic to the south, and rushes over a beautiful rapid, four miles from its mouth, dashing and foaming till it mingles with the St. Lawrence. Near Quebec the river narrows its channel to thirteen hundred and fourteen yards, but the navigation is completely unobstructed.

13. Quebec is situated on the north-west side of the St. Lawrence in latitude $48^{\circ} 40'$ north and longitude $71^{\circ} 15'$ west, and cannot be approached without emotions of admiration. A ridge of high land, commencing at Cap Rouge and extending for about eight miles along the bank, terminates at the eastern extremity in a lofty promontory, rising in front of the beautiful basin formed by the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence. On the highest point of this promontory is Cape Diamond, the strongest citadel in the world, rising three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water, and terminating towards the east in a round tower, whence is displayed the national standard of England. From this Cape the view extends more than forty miles up and down the river. Below is the beautiful island of Orleans, and on the opposite side stands the pretty village of Point Levi with its churches and neat dwellings, surrounded by a variety of pleasing scenery. On the north flows the River St. Charles winding amidst valleys and hills with villages on their sides, whilst the prospect is closed by a bold screen of mountains.

14. Below the rocky promontory lies the Lower

Town, which is built on a strip of land saved from the water, and stretches from the suburb of St. Roch to where the citadel overhangs. Busy wharves extend all round the town and for three miles up the river. The St. Lawrence, which flows majestically before the town, is one of the greatest, most noble, and beautiful of rivers, and is the farthest navigable for vessels of a large size of any in the world. Its length, from its mouth in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the harbour of Quebec, is three hundred and sixty miles, while Montreal is one hundred and eighty miles higher up its course.

15. In summer the Harbour of Quebec is filled with vessels of every description, and presents a very gay and bustling scene. In winter, however, it wears a very different aspect, the river being choked up with broken fields of ice exhibiting the most varied and fantastic appearance. The cold is intense, but the ice is seldom quite firm between Quebec and Point Levi, and the *habitans* cross in wooden canoes, hauling or pushing them forward amongst the cakes of ice. When the ice does form, it is called a *pont*; there is always a kind of jubilee, and people are to be seen in every direction sleighing, sliding, skating, and running. The ferry-men, however, do their utmost to prevent the ice from taking, as it deprives them of their living while it lasts. It has been remarked that Quebec has an Italian summer and a Russian winter.

16. The Huron name for Quebec is *Tiatontarili*, which signifies "The Place of a Strait," a name peculiarly appropriate to it. The Indians in Cartier's time always called it Stadacona, which probably had the same meaning in the Algonquin

language. Charlevoix says that it is derived from the Algonquin word *Que*, which signifies a strait. It is contended by some, however, that the word is not to be found in the Indian language, but that it is derived from the Normans, the first part of the *Que* being undoubtedly French, and the latter *bec* being uniformly applied by them to any lofty promontory or cape. Cartier's pilot is said to have exclaimed in Norman French, when he saw the cape, "*Que bec !*" What a beak !

17. Quebec, as a fortress, is superior to any on the continent of America, the Citadel or Cape Diamond, together with a formidable combination of strongly constructed works, extending over forty acres, rendering it impregnable. The memorable battle-field of the Plains of Abraham stretches to the west. The Hurons have been long settled at the village of *Lorette* near Quebec, and claim to be the descendants of those Hurons, to whom the seigniorship of Sillery was given by the French Monarch in 1651. Their present number is one hundred and eighty-nine ; they are all half-breeds, and agriculture has made little progress among them. Their fondness for hunting and fishing still continues and they usually devote three months in the spring and three in the autumn to these pursuits. They have a chapel, and a Missionary is maintained by Government for their instruction. In the school there are about twenty-five apt pupils. Within the last two or three years it has been said that they were improving in morals and good habits, but the most recent traveller, who visited them, gives a very unfavourable account of this miserable remnant of a great Nation.

18. Crossing the St. Charles, you pass along the road leading north east amongst the cottages, farms, and orchards of Beauport to the Fall of Montmorency. This river flows down from the southern mountains among woods and rocks, and then over rugged steps through a richly cultivated country, until within a few yards of the precipitous banks of the St. Lawrence. Here it thunders over a perpendicular rock, two hundred and twenty feet high, in an extended sheet of a foaming appearance resembling snow. This fall is most beautiful in the spring, when the river is full of water from the melting snows.

19. The Isle of Orleans, about six miles down the river from Quebec, is thickly sprinkled over with white cottages, cornfields, orchards, and meadows, with here and there a village church. There are many other islands worthy of attention; but that, which gives the chief charm to the scenery of the St. Lawrence, is the lofty range of mountains extending from the Alleghanies. Their summits and outline have been seen at sea one hundred miles distant, and they are supposed to be as high as the Pyrenees.

20. About twenty miles below Quebec the waters of the St. Lawrence begin to mingle with those of the Ocean, and to acquire a saline taste, which increases, till at Kamouraska, seventy-five miles nearer its mouth, they become completely salt. It is customary, however, to consider this river as continued down to the Island of Anticosti, and as bounded by the Mingan settlement on the northern, and by Cape Rosier on the southern shore. The Bay of Chaleur and the Restigouche divide Canada

from New Brunswick for a considerable distance. At the head of the Bay, in the village of Mission Point, there is a small remnant of the Mumais, a tribe formerly very numerous in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They are three hundred and thirty-five in number, and are but little known. Though they are Roman Catholics, they have neither church nor school. They do not share in the distribution of presents, and have, till within the last two years, fallen into a state of misery and neglect. They now, however, display a disposition to improve.

21. At the mouth the St. Lawrence is sixty miles wide, while at Kamouraska it is not more than twenty miles. The shores of the dangerous island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the river, are flat; but light-houses are now erected on its eastern and western points, and depôts of provisions have been formed at several places for the relief of shipwrecked persons.

22. The counties of Gaspé, Rimouski, and Kamouraska, comprehending a valuable territory, extend for three hundred miles along the St. Lawrence. Cape Rosier is low, but the land behind rises into high round hills, and the whole is covered with trees of various kinds. The high mountains on both sides often terminate in capes or bold headlands which have a fine effect. The narrow level tract of land extending between the river and these mountains is cultivated, and the delicious verdure of the corn-fields is in strong contrast with the hue of the pine forests in the overshadowing background. The parish of St. Thomas on the Rivière du Sud in L'Islet county is the most populous place

below Quebec, and a low belt of thickly peopled country extends thence until within a few miles of Point Levi. The Seigniories, which extend all along the shores, were granted while Canada was under the government of France, and the inhabitants are nearly all French Canadians. The Townships have all been granted since Canada belonged to Great Britain, and have been settled by English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.

23. The northern coast of the St. Lawrence exhibits for more than two hundred miles the same primitive wildness which it presented to the earliest navigators. With the exception of Tadousac at the mouth of the Saguenay, and the Queen's Posts at Seven Islands' Bay and at Port Neuf, scarcely any signs of art or civilization appear.

24. It was to Tadousac that the first French adventurers, who visited Canada, resorted, and it continued to be for a long time one of the chief fur-trading posts. The Saguenay is more picturesque than any other river in the Province. Its banks are composed of a continued range of elevated cliffs, rising abruptly in some places from one hundred to fifteen hundred feet. At its mouth the Saguenay is one hundred fathoms deeper than the St. Lawrence. It runs about west for the distance of seventy miles to the Indian Mission called Chicoutimi. About sixty miles above Tadousac there is a Bay, called "Grand Bay" or "Ha ! Ha ! Bay," about nine miles deep, where the progress of a flourishing settlement was considerably retarded by a destructive fire in the summer of 1846. It derives this name from the original discoverers, who had taken it for the main river, exclaiming Ha ! Ha !

on finding its terminus. They then retraced their course, and entering a narrow strait of the river opening on the north shore, and bounded by two capes only three quarters of a mile apart, and rising five hundred feet perpendicularly, they ascended as far as to Chicoutimi. This is at present one of the Queen's Posts, and the Hudson's Bay Company have large stores here for the purposes of the fur-trade. Fifteen miles above Chicoutimi is the head of tide-water, making the river navigable for schooners eighty-five miles. Here is a range of rapids, which extends ten miles. The Indians say that there is a subterranean fall above the foot of the rapids, which they call "the Manitou of the Great Spirit." There is a carrying-place to avoid these falls, called "*Le Grand Portage*." The number of wandering Indians in this and other places is about two hundred.

25. The Saguenay is discharged from Lake St. John, which is exactly one hundred miles round. Eleven large rivers fall into it, and it has only this one outlet. The Indians call it Piégougamis, or the Flat Lake. Into this there is a remarkable Curtain Fall of two hundred and thirty-six feet, so conspicuous as to be seen at forty or fifty miles' distance. Its Indian name is "*Ouéat chouan*," or "Do you see a fall there?" The climate of the valley of the St. John is said by persons possessing the best information to be far preferable to that of the sea-coast, and the land is remarkably fine. It is the intention of Government to open these fertile lands to the French Canadians, who, owing to their peculiar laws in having no right of primogeniture have now in several places over-populated the old

ettlements. At Chicoutimi are some interesting traces of the Jesuits, who had a settlement here when Canada was first colonized. A chapel built by them still remains, almost entire.

26. South-East of the Saguenay lies Green Isle, about seven miles long. Passing by Hare Island, we come to the Isle aux Coudres, where the channel contracts to thirteen hundred and twenty yards, and the navigation becomes difficult. Grosse Isle, in which is the Quarantine Station, and several other groups of islands lie between this and the beautiful Isle of Orleans, which is about five miles below Québec. To the south of this lies the low belt of beautiful and thickly peopled country extending from the Rivière du Sud to Point Levi opposite to Québec.

27. The climate of Canada East is very severe ; but, except to the weak and feeble, the consumptive and the rheumatic, it is very healthy. The winter, though long, is far from being disagreeable, and is to the Canadian a season of cheerfulness and enjoyment. As the country is easily traversed by light carioles which pass quickly over the snow, long journeys are sometimes made ; and visits, pic-nics, fishing and hunting parties enliven the winter. The appearance of the country is sometimes exceedingly beautiful, the deep-blue unclouded sky above forming a fine contrast with the snowy earth below ; and, when the trees are covered with icicles, which generally occurs after a thaw, the effect is dazzling. When the snow melts and the early summer sets in, the weather is beautiful and very warm. July and August are extremely hot. The fall, which continues till November, is the pride of the year in all

parts of Canada. In the south-western portion of the Province the weather is very mild ; and, when the lands are drained, and more thickly settled, they will probably exceed all others in Canada in this respect.

28. There is a very great difference in the temperature of winter and summer, the cold of the one and the heat of the other being much more intense than in most European countries. The summer of Quebec, when compared to that of Edinburgh, is almost tropical, exceeding it in general by ten degrees, and in the hottest month by fifteen. In regard to agricultural productions the action is more favourable than in the countries of Europe, which have the same mean temperature. The intense heat of our short summer ripens corn and fruits that will not grow in other countries, which have the same mean temperature. Thus Quebec agrees in mean temperature with Christiana in Norway, yet wheat is seldom attempted in Norway, whilst it is the staple production of Canada. The north of England agrees with Western Canada, yet the grape, the peach, and the melon come to perfection here and will not ripen there.

“ No clime than this hath prouder, brighter hopes,
 With its innumerable and untrod leagues
 Of fertile earth, that wait but human skill,
 And patient industry, by commerce fed,
 To win their way to eminence as proud
 As any nation on the varied earth---
 The balmy winds may breathe more fragrant sighs
 o'er other climes,
 And rarer flowers may in their gardens bloom,
 But in stern majesty and grandeur none
 May bear the palm away.”

29. Canada is distinguished for its liberality in religious affairs. A fund, called "the Clergy Reserves," is shared among the different denominations. Education is rapidly advancing, colleges are increasing, and good schools are now found in almost every town. The Government schools are improving, and the people, who have borne the "burden and heat of the day" are now awakening to the importance of giving their children those advantages which many of themselves did not possess.

30. Canada has a Governor appointed by the Sovereign of England and representing Her Majesty in the colony, a Legislative Council appointed by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Assembly appointed by the people. Before any laws can be binding, it is necessary that they be passed by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and receive the assent of the Governor in the name of the Sovereign.

31. Each county returns one member, who, with two from each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and one from each of the towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, make the share of Lower or Eastern Canada in the representation of the Provincial Legislature to amount to forty-two.

32. Canada East is divided into the three principal Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, and the two inferior Districts of Gaspé and St. Francis. These Districts are subdivided into Counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population</i> IN 1848.
Saguenay,	- - - - -	19,364
Montmorenci,	- - - - -	8,988
Quebec City,	- - - - -	39,830
Quebec County	- - - - -	10,659
Port Neuf,	- - - - -	17,777
Megantic,	Quebec,	7,535
Dorchester,		38,877
Bellechasse,		15,823
L'Islet,		18,502
Kamouraska,		18,992
Rimouski,	- - - - -	19,683
Champlain,	- - - - -	11,312
St. Maurice,	- - - - -	17,981
Three Rivers,	- - - - -	4,673
Berthier,	- - - - -	29,988
Drummond,	Three Rivers,-	10,467
Yamaska,		13,000
Nicolet,		17,735
Lotbiniere,		15,292
Leinster,	- - - - -	28,507
Terrebonne,	- - - - -	23,052
Two Mountains,	- - - - -	29,952
Ottawa,	- - - - -	17,870
Montreal City,	- - - - -	55,146
Montreal County,	- - - - -	15,893
Vaudreuil,	- - - - -	18,554
Beauharnois,	- - - - -	32,095
Huntingdon,	Montreal,	39,371
Rouville,		24,900
Chambly,		18,610
Verchères,		14,029
Richelieu,		22,255
St. Hyacinthe,		23,894
Shefford,		11,282
Missisquoi,		11,815
Stanstead,	} St. Francis,	13,009
Sherbrooke,		15,055

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population</i> IN 1848.
Gaspé, including the Magdalen Islands, } Bonaventure, }	Gaspé, - - - - - - - - -	7,771 8,786
Total, - - - -		768,334

36. The Counties are divided into Seigniories and Townships. The Parishes sometimes contain but one Seigniorie ; sometimes, on the contrary, a Parish is formed of several Seigniories and Townships either entire or divided.

37. The Counties and Ridings in Canada West return each one Member to Parliament, who, with two from the City of Toronto, and one each from Kingston, Cornwall, Brockville, Hamilton, Niagara, Bytown, and London, make the share of Upper Canada in the representation of the Legislature to be forty-two.

38. Upper or Western Canada is divided into Districts and Counties, and the following is the return of the population in 1848 among the several Districts.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population</i> IN 1848.
Eastern, - - - - -	38,653
Ottawa, - - - - -	10,364
Johnstown, - - - - -	43,444
Bathurst, - - - - -	29,448
Dalhousie, - - - - -	25,520
Midland, - - - - -	45,249
Victoria, - - - - -	23,133
Prince Edward, - - - - -	18,061
Colborne, - - - - -	21,379

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population</i> IN 1848.
Newcastle, - - - - -	47,433
Home, - - - - -	106,352
Simcoe, - - - - -	23,060
Wellington, - - - - -	41,439
Gore, - - - - -	59,015
Niagara, - - - - -	51,125
Talbot, - - - - -	15,716
Brock, - - - - -	29,219
London, - - - - -	46,547
Huron, - - - - -	20,450
Western, - - - - -	27,440
Total, - - -	723,087

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